

HOWNICKAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Tecumseh, OK
Permit No. 26

Vol. 8 No. 7

Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe

July, 1986



1986 Potawatomi Pow Wow - the best yet!

(photos on page 10)

Council '86 - calm, congenial & committed

The last Saturday in June, 1986, will go down in Potawatomi tribal history as the shortest—and most congenial—General Council meeting ever held at the tribal complex in Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The annual General Council meeting, mandated by tribal constitution, has in recent years been earmarked by factional disputes, election contests, disruptive pranks and a general "choose up sides" ambience.

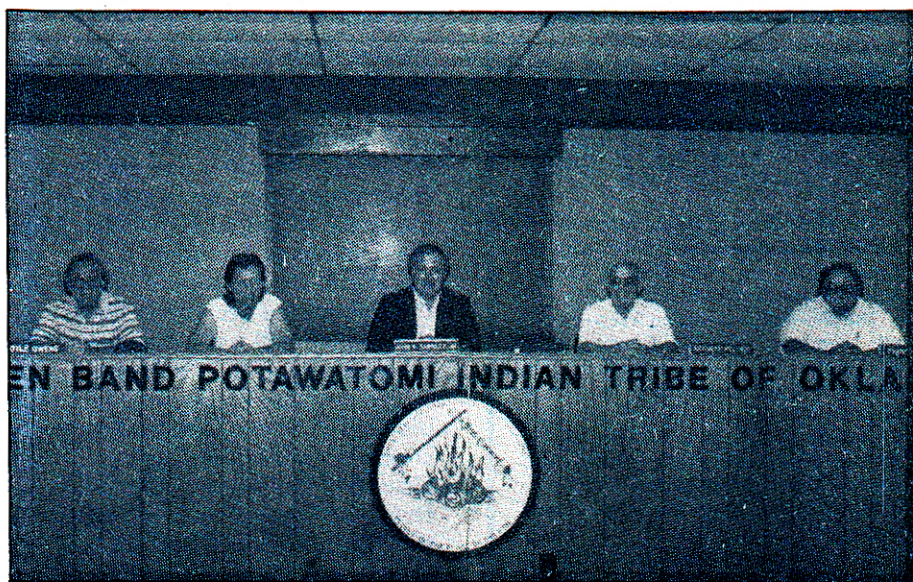
But June 28, 1986, broke the tradition.

Chairman John "Rocky" Barrett called the Council to order at 7 a.m., recessing immediately for the annual election to begin.

Vice Chairman Doyle Owens and Secretary Kenneth Peltier were unopposed in their bid for Business Committee re-election. Certification

of judicial appointments to the Potawatomi Tribal Court and a proposed budget for expenditure of accumulated interest on set-aside funds were the only issues facing voters on this year's ballot.

Voting was conducted in the tribal administration building under the direction of the Potawatomi Election Committee from 7 a.m. until 2 p.m.. At that time, the tribal "long room" was transformed from a voting site to a comfortable gathering place for tribal members who had been standing outside in the 99 degree heat. Round tables replaced the traditional auditorium seating arrangement. Iced tea, coffee and plates of sandwiches prepared by the tribal staff were served to Council attendees by members of the Potawatomi Summer Youth Program.



(Business Committee members Bob Davis, Doyle Owens, John Barrett, Kenneth Peltier & Francis Levier prepare for the 1986 General Council)

Father Vincent Traynor from St. Benedict's Church in Shawnee gave the opening prayer with a special plea for a peaceful meeting, followed by introductions and explanations from Chairman Barrett. Ms Jacque Taylor was honored by the Chairman as the tribal member who had traveled the farthest to attend the General

Council—all the way from Oregon. Jean Clark, who had previously attended a Regional Council meeting in Kansas, was honored as the oldest tribal member present at age 89. Both women received prints by Potawatomi artist Woody Crumbo.

(continued page 3)



Fellow Tribal Members,

Congratulations are in order to Vice Chairman Doyle Owens and Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth Peltier for their unopposed re-election, and to Justices Browning Pipestem, Bill Rice, Marvin Stepson, Rex Thompson, Peggy Big Eagle, Almon Henson and Gary Pitchlynn, as well as Judges Phil Lujan, Lawrence Wahpepah and Jess Burris for confirmation of their appointments by a large majority. Also to be congratulated are all of you who voted in the 1986 election. This year's General Council was a very progressive step towards tribal peace and stability. We have grown as a tribe in many ways in the four years since Browning Pipestem addressed the Business Committee on the topic of sovereignty and tribal government. At that time, Browning pointed out that while the U.S. Constitution recognized Indian tribes as governments, we could not truly become a government until we began thinking like one and acting like one. The conduct at this year's Council and the participation by absentee ballot of tribal members from across the country reflect

Letter from the Chairman

that kind of thought and behavior. Our business can be conducted in an orderly, professional manner. Our members have genuine concerns about the general welfare of our tribe — not just the personality issues that have dominated us in the past. I am honored by you all and thank you for your participation. We hope that many more of you will participate in the next election when a full majority of the Business Committee will stand for re-election. That situation, and the impact it has had on our history, is a critical issue on which we need your opinion.

Over the years our progress has resembled a game of hopscotch. We "take two steps forward and one step back." The members of the Business Committee have only one year to function as a majority board under the present election system. Historically, we have elected a new majority in the Business Committee every two years for the last 15 years, with only two exceptions. While two Chairmen have served consecutive two-year terms over the last 15 years, the make-up of the Business Committee they served with changed. Each time the majority changes, a tremendous amount of education must take place. A new Business Committee member is faced with learning government regulations for eight separate federal programs and four tribal businesses, the entire set of Tribal Codes and Ordinances, the structure of the accounting and financial control systems, and the individual functions of more than 40 members of the tribal staff. All this must be weighed in the context of the Tribal Constitution and By-Laws. It simply cannot be done in one year. During the first year of office, unless the Committee Member has previous tribal experience, he is voting on the basis of limited knowledge and the opinions of the other members. By the second year of the Committee Member's term, the opinion will have changed with the make-up of the Committee.

The decision by the founders of the United States Constitution to create a "two house," or bicameral legislature - the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate - was based on this very real problem; a problem they had seen in the parliamentary governments of England and the rest of Europe. When the majority of the parliamentary legislature changed, a new government had to be formed. The staggered terms of office used by the U.S. Government allows for change, but change that is stable and orderly. The progress made by the United States as a government has been largely due to this process. The Business Committee of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe should be given the same opportunity for stability.

At the upcoming Regional Council meetings you will be asked to express your opinions on the proposal of one Committee Member standing for election each year. This would result in a five-year term of office, with the possibility of a majority change every three years, instead of every other year. If a consensus is developed, the Business Committee will propose this change as a Constitutional Amendment for your vote. Please express your views. Write to us, call us up, or come to the meetings and share your views.

During last year's Regional Councils and at this year's General Council, a prime topic of discussion was the issue of tribal blood degree and its effect on the growth of the tribe, availability of federal services and the role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the whole issue. We have lived many years with a seriously flawed body of records on blood degrees. It started with the old allotment rolls and has compounded in error over the last 100 years. We have requested a mass blood degree appeal on the certification of all original allottees as full bloods, and we have been denied. The next step is a systematic appeal of each family tree. While this will be a huge task, it appears our only alternative. There will be some bad along with the good. Some blood degrees will decline while most will increase. A number of our members descended from adopted members of the tribe are listed as "N.D." — no degree of blood. These will be difficult cases to handle. Several of the original allottees were neither tribal members or adoptees — a fact which casts doubt on the use of allotment rolls as a basis for blood degree. Hopefully, we can computerize the family trees and sort the whole thing out. The task requires a great deal of input from all tribal members, but it must be done. One alternative might be to do what the Cherokees have done — change the Tribal Constitution to allow enrollment by descendency instead of blood degree. Let us know what you think.

Now that our Potawatomi Court System has been implemented, we have an inequity to address in the congressionally appropriated funds for tribal court systems administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

When we were under the jurisdiction of the Court of Indian Offenses — the "CFR" Court run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs — each tribe in the Agency had access to the court funds in the BIA budget. Now that we have our own courts, United States Public Law 93-638 provides that Indian tribes may contract funds from the BIA for services formerly performed by the BIA currently

performed by the tribe itself. Our BIA Agency Superintendent, Mr. Joe Walker, is refusing to allow us to contract one-fifth of the court funds for the five-tribe Shawnee Agency. We have over one-third of the population served by the Agency. The following is a letter sent by Joe Walker denying our request. Please note that the wording states that contracting will be disallowed only if services to Indians outside the contract will be "significantly" reduced.

**Mr. Francis Levier, Tribal Administrator
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians**

Dear Mr. Levier,

This is in response to your request for waiver of the requirements of 25 CFR, 271.2 (r) as a prerequisite to contracting a portion of the Shawnee Agency Law Enforcement and Tribal Court Funds.

Your requests for waiver in the form of tribal resolutions Pot. 86-209 and 86-216 were forwarded to the Anadarko Area Director with a recommendation for disapproval and you were notified of this action by letter dated February 10, 1986.

The Area Director responded to the requests for waiver to 25 CFR, 271.2 (r) as follows:

This is to advise that the tribe's request for waiver of 25 CFR, 271.2 (r) nor 25 CFR, 271.12 (a) (1) cannot be considered nor recommended by this office based on the following reasons:

(1.) the tribe's proposed action is not within the purview of 25 CFR 271.2 (r) which reads in part, "...Provided, further, That in any case where a contract is let to an organization to perform services benefitting more than one Indian tribe, the approval of each such Indian tribe shall be a prerequisite to the letting of such contract." The tribe is proposing to contract only its portion of the Law Enforcement Program funds and perform services for the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians only.

(2.) The waiver of 25 CFR, 271.12 (a) (1) which requires concurring resolutions from "benefitting tribes" where contracting a part of the program will significantly reduce benefits to Indians served by the non-contracted part of the program is unlikely since this requirement is specifically a legislative prerequisite under Section 4 (c) of P.L. 93-638 Act.

It is the opinion of this office however that whether or not 25 CFR, 271.12 (a) (1) is applicable in the tribe's proposed action remains to be determined. The determination cannot be made until an application to contract the Law Enforcement Program has been submitted by the tribe and reviewed by the Agency. If and

(continued page 3)

HOW-NI-KAN

PEOPLE OF THE FIRE

The *HowNiKan* is a publication of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, with offices located at 1900 Gordon Cooper Drive, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

The *HowNiKan* is mailed free to enrolled members of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe. Subscriptions are available to non-members at the rate of \$6 annually.

The *HowNiKan* is a member of the Native American Press Association. Reprint permission is granted with credit to *HowNiKan*, Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe.

All editorials and letters become the property of the *HowNiKan*. Submissions for publication must be signed by the author and include a traceable address. Publication is at the discretion of the editor.

Change of address, submissions and subscriptions should be mailed to Route 5, Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.

Citizen Band Potawatomi Business Committee

Chairman — John "Rocky" Barrett
Vice Chairman — Doyle Owens
Secretary-Treasurer — Kenneth Peltier Sr.
Committeeman — Dr. Francis Levier
Committeeman — Bob F. Davis

HowNiKan Editor
Patricia Sulcer

For your information

Haney wildflower prints available now

Enoch Kelly Haney, a member of the Seminole Tribe and an Oklahoma State Representative, presented a painting of Oklahoma's new state wildflower, Indian Blanket (*Gaillardia pulchella*), to Governor George Nigh last month.

Haney, master artist of the Five Civilized tribes, is a recipient of the Oklahoma State Governor's Art Award.

Prints from the Haney painting have been produced through funding by Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and are available for purchase through the Oklahoma Historical Society Museum Store. Signed and numbered prints sell for \$25. Unsigned prints are priced at \$10. Proceeds will be used to promote the flower and to purchase seeds to distribute in Oklahoma's state parks, along roadways and to garden clubs throughout the state.

For information on how to purchase a copy of the Indian Blanket print, call the Oklahoma Historical Society at (405) 521-2491.

St. Gregory's features Indian art exhibit

The Mabee Gerrer Museum, located at St. Gregory's College in Shawnee, Oklahoma, will be exhibiting its Native American art collection through the summer. All Oklahoma residents should make it a point to visit this wonderful exhibit.

Commemorative T-shirts still available

The Tribal Trading Post has a limited number of commemorative T-shirts left over from the 1986 Potawatomi Pow Wow. For a short time the colored shirts with woodland design lettering will be available by mail order. Shirts come in sizes small, medium, large and extra large. Available colors include red, black, blue, yellow, fuschia and gray. The mail order price is \$9 per shirt, which includes postage and handling costs. Orders should be sent to: Potawatomi Museum and Trading Post, Rt. 5 Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801. Hurry, supplies are limited!

Artists search launched by tribe

The **HowNiKan**, Tribal Trading Post and Business Committee is conducting a search for Potawatomi artists. Photographers, sculptors, painters and artisans are invited to submit two photographs of their work to the **HowNiKan**. The Trading Post will then select works for sale and the **HowNiKan** and

Business Committee will review works for possible purchase and display in the museum. All interested artists are invited to correspond with either the **HowNiKan** editor or the museum manager at Rt. 5 Box 151, Shawnee, Ok. 74801.

Elderly applicants sought for housing

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe is currently accepting applications from individuals interested in applying for a low rent elderly housing complex unit. Current income information and proof of tribal enrollment should be sent to: Tribal Administrator, Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, Rt. 5 Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801. An application will be sent to tribal elders qualifying for housing.

Potawatomi peace at last

The July 3rd issue of the **Tecumseh Countywide News**, a local weekly newspaper, ran the following headline on its coverage of the 1986 Potawatomi General Council meeting: 'New Potawatomi Byword: Peace.'

Congratulations tribal members, a new era is dawning.

Council

(from page one)

Minutes of the 1985 General Council, a review of the 1986 Annual report, the Tribal Attorney's report and a question and answer session filled out the day's agenda. A consensus vote of the Council sent two items to the Business Committee for consideration: establishment of a 1987 Citizen Band Potawatomi Roll composed of all descendents of the original allottees; and investigation by the tribal attorney regarding further claims against the United States Government. Without the required quorum of 150, the Council was unable to pass any General Council Resolutions. Chairman Barrett, however, said all items of concern voiced at the Council would be considered for action later by the Business Committee.

At 5:57 p.m., the Election Committee returned with the results of the day's voting and, at 6:20 p.m. the most enjoyable General Council in anyone's memory stood adjourned. (The 1986 Annual Report, minutes of the General Council and the Tribal Attorney's Report all appear elsewhere in this issue.)

Lujan named to advisory board

Phil Lujan (elected Potawatomi District Court Chief Judge in the 1986 election) has been appointed to the newly established Dispute Mediation Centers' Advisory Board.

Rules and procedures establishing dispute mediation centers were adopted in April by the Oklahoma Supreme Court in hopes of providing an inexpensive alternative to the court system. For a \$5 fee, parties can argue their case with each other with a certified mediator acting as facilitator.

Oklahoma was chosen by the American Bar Association as one of four states in the nation to establish model mediation centers.

Chairman

(from page two)

when the tribe submits the application and in review of the application it is apparent to the Agency that contracting a portion will result in a significant reduction of services either within the contracted program or outside the proposed contracted program, then the tribe must be notified immediately. In notifying the tribe it will be necessary to demonstrate why and how much of a reduction in services will result and that concurring resolutions for reduction in services must be obtained from the benefitting tribes...

Although the Area Director's memorandum only addressed contracting Law Enforcement Program funds, it will apply as well to proposing to contract Tribal Court Funds.

Should you have any questions or require any additional information, please advise.

Sincerely Yours,
Joe B. Walker
Superintendent

Note in the following budget letter that over half of the funds expended are for a "clerk" at \$21,922. This person is a fulltime BIA employee with salary available from the Agency. There were only 16 trial days all year for all tribes.

Mr. Francis Levier,
Administrator
Citizen Potawatomi Tribe

Dear Mr. Levier,
Your letter of March 4, 1986 requested a report in some detail as to how CFR court funds are spent. Fiscal year 1985, for the period 10-1-84 to 9-30-85, is the most recent total year of expenditures. Listed below is the information for FY-85.

1. Personal Services (Salaries and

Softball team needs donations

The Potawatomi Softball Team is seeking donations to cover the costs of uniforms, equipment, traveling to tournaments, etc. Every year the team makes it to the District and State finals. Last year the team placed fourth and thus far this year have a 15 - 6 record.

There are nine tribal members on the team who would certainly appreciate the tax-deductible donations of other tribal members. For further information or to make a donation contact: Andy Bradford, P.O. Box 191, Earlsboro, Oklahoma 74840.

EBC for Clerks & Judges)

Clerks - \$21,922

Judges - \$4,684

2. Travel - \$584

3. Prosecutor's contract - \$7,020

4. Copier maintenance - \$475

5. Telephone (base charges) - \$1,330

6. Telephone (toll charges) - \$1,294

7. Publications - \$690

8. Office supplies - \$429

Total - \$38,428

Allotment - \$40,100

Expended - \$38,428

Balance - \$1,672

The fixed or contracted rent for space in FY-85 was \$225 per month for the two offices. These were the clerk's office and chambers which are shared by the Judge, Prosecutor and any attorney needing a room to confer with clients. The annual contract rent was \$2,700. Additionally, we pay court room rent at the rate of \$25 per day on a per day use basis. The court room was used 16 times in FY-85 for a total of \$400. This \$3,100 was paid from the line item of Facility Rental which is "non-banded" rather than from the line item for court which is "banded."

The base charge for the telephone reflects the rental of an answering device. We have recently purchased an answering machine so there will be a reduction of some \$17 per month this year — assuming of course no rate increases. Please call if additional information is needed.

Sincerely,
Joe B. Walker
Superintendent

We are funding the Agency staff with money rightfully ours. The contracting of \$8,000 of the \$40,000 available will not "significantly" reduce service to the other tribes (one of which also has its own court).

Write to Joe Walker at Route 5 Box 148, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801 and tell him how you feel — and while you're at it, write your Congressmen and Senators, please.

John A. Barrett, Jr.

Native National News

Gambling bill goes to Congress

A 37-page Indian Reservation Gambling Bill has been sent to Congress by the Reagan Administration.

The bill, together with a cover letter signed by Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer and Assistant Attorney General John Bolton, was accompanied by a 64 page explanation from its authors.

According to the letter of accompaniment, the bill was drafted "to strike a balance between tribal interests and state and federal law enforcement interests. It preserves a valuable tribal asset by subjecting it to federal regulation."

The bill mandates Indian Country bingo games' licensing and regulation by a three-member commission established within the Department of Interior. Two of the commission members are to be appointed by Interior—including the commission chairman—and the third member will be appointed by the Attorney General.

All other forms of gambling, except social and ceremonial games, will be subject to state control and regulation. Violations of state gambling statutes could be prosecuted in state or federal courts.

The bill states that its purpose, in part, is to shield Indian bingo games "from organized crime and other corrupting influences, to ensure that the tribe rather than individuals are the primary beneficiaries of the bingo operations, and to assure that bingo is conducted fairly and honestly by both the operator and players."

Canadian Potawatomi named to post

Steve Heeley, a Potawatomi from Walpole Island in Ontario, Canada, has been hired as staff attorney for the Sacaton, Arizona office of the Four Rivers Indian Legal Services corporation.

Heeley, who earned his law degree at the University of California at Berkeley, previously worked with the Paiute Tribe of Kaibab, the Mistassini Cree Tribe of northern Quebec and the Minneapolis, Minnesota Indian community.

Honeywell joins White Earth project

The White Earth Indian Reservation and the Honeywell Defense System Division of Minneapolis, Minnesota have developed a cooperative working relationship directed at fostering the economic climate and general ability of the White Earth Garment Manufacturing and Ojibway Forest Products, two tribally owned

enterprises. The development project's primary focus is to expand the production facilities and assist with development of a business base within the governmental market. The total project cost for expansion of both facilities is \$380,000. Funds to support the project came from the tribe, state, Honeywell and the BIA grant program.

Film falls under attack

"Broken Rainbow," the winner of the 1986 Academy Award for Best Documentary film purportedly telling the story of the Navajo-Hopi land settlement, has received critical review in the New York Times and the Washington Post, according to the BIA publication Indian News Notes.

The Times praises the film's "visual pleasures, particularly the faces of old women, as dramatically contoured as the land that sustains their religion." It adds, however, that the documentary "makes no pretense of giving the other side a fair shake." The paper notes that the film even depicts Congressman Morris Udall, generally considered one of Washington's nice guys, as callous and uncaring.

The Post's criticism is much more severe—and sometimes mean. The Post reviewer wrote: "There is something missing in 'Broken Rainbow'—mostly the facts....the struggle was only tangentially between the Indians and Congress or big business; at the heart of the matter was a conflict between the Hopi and Navajo Tribes that was at least a century old." The reviewer adds, "The movie, determined at all costs to ignore what was in fact a property dispute, is a morass of sentimental leftism of the worst sort, glorifying the Indians' homely practices, their grinding of corn and intimacy with their herds of sheep..." The Post review also says, "The force of the documentary is mostly emotional, powered by images of bloody, hacked sheep and pathetic old people bemoaning their fate...." The Post review tells of the film's "spectacularly unsupported claim," says its "perspective tends to disrupt the facts" and adds that alongside its "flair for distortion is a fondness for cheap shots."

BIA contracts education funds

The Bureau of Indian Affairs has announced a \$1.6 million contract award to American Indian Scholarships, Inc. in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Under the contract, A.I.S. will provide grants to law students and graduate students in other professional fields.

To be eligible for a grant, an applicant must be a member of a federally recognized tribe; at least

one-quarter degree Indian; attending an accredited graduate or professional school on a full time basis and pursuing either a Master's, Doctorate or professional degree.

For further information contact Lorraine Edmo, American Indian Scholarships, Inc., 5106 Grand Ave. NE, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108; (505) 265 - 8335.

Congressional report reveals health risks

American Indians and Alaska Natives have a 37 percent chance of dying before age 45—as compared to 12 percent for all U.S. deaths in the same age group.

This, and other startling statistics are documented in a new congressional report released this month. Leading causes of death among Indians include heart disease as the number one killer and accidents. Indians suffer three times the number of accidental deaths as the rest of the population, according to the report. Suicide, the ninth largest killer of Indians, is three times greater among Indians aged 15 to 24 than in the rest of the population.

In all, 15 causes of death studied in the report—including pneumonia, liver disease and tuberculosis—struck Indians more often than other segments of the population. The report, which covers the period from 1980 to 1982, claims the overall death rate for Indians is 1.4 times that of the general population.

Despite the relatively high death rate, Indians were hospitalized less often than other Americans for several leading causes of death. This, according to the report, implies that "access to health care for Indians has decreased."

Rep. Henry Waxman (D - Los Angeles), in a statement accompanying the report, said the study "describes a system that is failing a people to whom the federal government has a moral and legal trust responsibility."

Trail of Tears receives recognition

The National Park Service has announced plans to establish a National Historic trail to honor Cherokee Indians who were removed from their homeland to Oklahoma to make room for expansionist white settlers.

Known as "The Trail Of Tears", the removal was prompted by the government's Indian Removal Act in 1830, which established the policy of moving Native Americans from their homes in southeastern United States.

Plans call for historical centers to be built in each of the nine states the Cherokees passed through.

The Cherokees were the only tribe to fight removal through the

U.S. Supreme Court, but lost twice. Historians estimate 16,000 Cherokees were moved from their homelands and an estimated 4,000 died of either malnutrition or exposure along the trail. Only about 1,000 Cherokees managed to avoid removal and, today, form the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in North Carolina.

There are about 70,000 members of the Cherokee Nation in Oklahoma.

Giago awarded Peace Medal

HowNiKan congratulations to Tim Giago, editor of the **Lakota Times**, who has been awarded the first Iron Eyes Cody Peace Medal.

The history of peace medals goes back to the early days of Indian-white relationships when the white "fathers" in Washington, D.C. awarded the medals to favored chiefs for their efforts towards peace.

Giago was presented the award at the annual meeting of the Native American Press Association held in Scottsdale, Arizona last month.

NCAI receives employment grant

Secretary of Labor William E. Brock has announced a \$200,000 grant to the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) to help American Indians gain employment and develop business opportunities.

"Our Indian veterans," said Brock, "have played a leading role in defending our Nation as members of the Armed Forces, and many of them are combat veterans. But many are not aware of the veterans' employment and training programs that have been established to help them obtain training and other services leading to jobs or self employment."

Brock said that through NCAI, the oldest and largest national Indian organization in the country, the Labor Department's Veteran's Employment and Training Service (VETS) hopes to increase outreach efforts to American Indians.

Bill would give tribe jurisdiction

Congressman John McCain of Arizona has introduced a bill to give the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community jurisdiction and authority to enforce misdemeanor laws against non-Indians on the reservation.

A 1978 Supreme Court decision (Oliphant v. Suquamish Indian Tribe) decided that Congress had not granted tribes jurisdiction over non-Indians committing criminal offenses. This created a gap not covered by the Federal Major Crimes Act and the Assimilated Crimes Act—which do not address misdemeanor offenses.

The Salt River Reservation, immediately adjacent to the metropolitan Phoenix/Scottsdale area, currently has no way to enforce misdemeanor laws against non-Indians temporarily on the reservation. Congressman McCain said, for instance, that non-Indians regularly disregard the tribe's law against public consumption of alcoholic beverages because the tribal police cannot enforce the law against them. McCain says the bill would "help bring equity back to this particular area of government in Arizona." He also hinted that the bill might be used as a precedent for granting similar authority to all reservations.

McCain said, "I am hopeful that the legislation will move quickly through Congress. However, I also recognize the need to make a complete record on this issue as it is the first Congressional exercise of its authority to grant such jurisdiction."

Navajo action delayed

Assistant Secretary Ross Swimmer is now emphasizing there will be no action by the federal government this month to forcibly remove Navajo families from land belonging to the Hopi Indian Tribe in Arizona.

"There will be no federal action to evict the Navajos remaining on the Hopi partitioned lands," according to Swimmer, Assistant Secretary for Indian Affairs. Swimmer added, "Apparently some people are unaware that Congress has recognized that we cannot meet a July 6 deadline for completing relocation in the Navajo-Hopi settlement."

Legislation enacted in 1974 to settle a land dispute between the Hopi and Navajo tribes required the relocation of many Indians. In 1981, a deadline of July 6, 1986, was set for completion of the relocation, but Congress last December recognized that it would take longer to complete the resettlement of Navajo families still remaining on Hopi partitioned lands.

"Congress has told us that none of the Navajo families now living on lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe can be relocated until such time as replacement housing has been provided for them," Swimmer noted. "And Congress allocated about \$22 million for the BIA to construct housing for Navajos yet to be relocated."

Swimmer said the BIA is working closely with the Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission under an agreement put into effect on February 25, 1986, to complete the relocation. The Commission was created by Congress as the primary agency for relocation.

"The BIA policy," said Swimmer, "is to pool our expertise with that of the Commission to

complete the job. We are not attempting to replace the Commission. We have a partnership in the commitment to see that the Navajo families are provided appropriate housing, useful counseling and other assistance necessary for an improved lifestyle in their new locations."

Congress specified that the BIA construct houses on what is known as "new lands" — some 250,000 acres of land given the Navajo Tribe by the federal government and 150,000 acres of land purchased by the tribe.

That's one for us!

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled June 16th that Indian tribes may sue non-Indians in state courts — even if the tribes do not agree to being sued in the same courts.

By a 6-3 vote, the Court allowed the three affiliated tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation in North Dakota to sue in state court an engineering company that built a water supply system on the reservation. The tribes claimed that Wold Engineering Company of Bottineau, North Dakota, was guilty of negligence and breach of contract in connection with the Four Bears Water System Project.

The North Dakota Supreme Court had ruled last year that the tribes could not sue in state courts, upholding a 1963 North Dakota law that requires tribal governments to surrender their own immunity from state court lawsuits in order to sue a non-Indian in such a court.

The Supreme Court decision said, however, that even if it seems unfair, Indians have a right to sue in state court without waiving their own immunity to civil lawsuits.

Child Find project now underway

The Anadarko Area Division of Indian Education Programs has begun their annual Child Find Project.

According to Public Law 94-142 (Education for Handicapped Children Act) all children regardless of their handicap are entitled to a free appropriate public education. Project Child Find has been set up to identify and locate American Indian children aged birth to 21 years, who are not receiving appropriate special education services in western Oklahoma and Kansas.

Handicapped or special learning needs include mental retardation, speech impairments, deaf or hearing impairments, blind or visual impairments, emotionally disturbed, physical handicaps, specific learning disabilities, or other health impairments which may interfere with the educational process.

If you know of an American Indian child needing special education services or more information, please call or write: Child Find Project, Division of Indian Education Programs, Anadarko Area Office, P.O. Box 368, Anadarko, Oklahoma 73005; phone: (405) 247-6673, ext. 447.

IHS service limits proposed

Rules to set limits on who may qualify for Indian Health Services have been proposed by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

The new regulations will apply to IHS direct services as well as services purchased from non-IHS hospitals and health care providers under contract.

During the next four months a "comment period" is in effect and public hearings will be held on the proposed regulations.

According to the proposed rules, a person eligible for IHS assistance must be:

1. A member of a federally recognized tribe or eligible for membership in one;
2. Of one-quarter or more American Indian or Alaska Native

ancestry;

3. A resident in a designated health service delivery area.

4. If not a member of a federally recognized tribe, a person must be of one-half or more Indian or Alaskan Native ancestry.

To protest the proposed IHS changes write to: Richard McCloskey, Indian Health Service, Room 6A-20, Parklawn Bldg, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20857. We also urge you to contact your Congressional representatives and tell them you are opposed to this action.

Library Science scholarships listed

TRAILS, a publication of Library and Information Services at the University of Oklahoma, has compiled a list of financial aid sources for Native Americans pursuing a library science education. Included is a list of potential scholarships and fellowships available from the government, library associations and private sources. To receive a copy of the listing write: TRAILS, School of Library and Information Studies, University of Oklahoma, 401 W. Brooks, Room 123, Norman, Oklahoma 73019.

Ben 'Nighthorse' Campbell announces for Congress

For the first time in 25 years the Native American community has a representative running for Congress.

Ben "Nighthorse" Campbell (Northern Cheyenne), the second American Indian to be elected to the Colorado Legislature, has set his sights a little higher and announced his candidacy for the U.S. House of Representatives.

Campbell, a state Representative since 1982, this year was voted by his colleagues as one of the Ten Best Legislators in a survey conducted by the Denver Post. In 1984, the Colorado Bankers Association recognized Campbell as one of the Outstanding Legislators.

In addition to being a Legislator, Campbell is a part-time rancher and jewelry designer. He raises cattle, registered Quarter Horses and American Paint Horses. He has received over 200 first place and best of show awards for his jewelry designs in major exhibits. His other achievements include membership on the President's Council on Physical Fitness; Captain of the U.S. Olympic Judo Team; a Gold Medal in the Pan American games; member of the Northern Cheyenne Council of 44 Chiefs and carrying the U.S. flag in the closing ceremonies of the 1964 Olympics.

Unopposed in the Democratic primary, Campbell is now facing first term Republican incumbent Michael Strang. Campbell is running from the 3rd Congressional District of Colorado — the eighth largest in the U.S. — which includes the Ute Mountain Ute and Southern Ute reservations. The Southern Utes were the first major tribal contributors to Campbell's campaign with a \$1,000 donation, the maximum permitted from tribes by the Federal Election Commission. Campbell's campaign budget is expected to run in excess of \$400,000.

If elected, Campbell expects an appointment to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs — which would mean Indian representation on Department of Interior issues. Campbell, a critic of the Gramm-Rudman Act, has called the legislation "an escape from human responsibility which will mean tremendous social dislocations." He is also a verbal supporter of the authority of tribal governments, and has stated, "I am deeply committed to the principle that the United States should honor its trust and other responsibilities to Indian tribes and their citizens of our country. To me, this is more than a matter of personal concern — it is a matter of national honor."

George Winter meets the Potawatomi

The following is an excerpt from "Readings In Indiana History," 1956, Indiana Historical Bureau. It is of special interest to us for its inclusion of a segment of George Winter's journal. Winter is the only artist known to have traveled with the Potawatomi. Privy to their most private activities, Winter's paintings are, today, a major source of information on how the Potawatomi looked, played, dressed and lived in the Great Lakes era after the coming of the white man.

In 1826 important treaties were made with the Potawatomi and Miami. Besides purchasing more land, the commissioners won from the Potawatomi certain land cessions, proceeds of which would finance the building of a road from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River. Thus were provided funds for the famous Michigan Road which still extends from Michigan City on the Lake to Madison on the Ohio.

The federal government continued to negotiate with the Miami and Potawatomi for the remainder of their land. By a series of treaties concluded in the thirties, all the remaining Indian land was purchased with the exception of a few parcels reserved for individual Indians, and the Indians moved to their new homes west of the Mississippi.

In 1837 a young English artist, George Winter, came to Logansport to take up residence and paint. His arrival was very propitious. The government agents were rounding up the Potawatomi, endeavoring to persuade them to migrate. Besides painting the savages, Winter kept accounts of the

red men and their customs as he observed them. He also attended the meetings which the agents held with them. Excerpts from his writings are given below.

Until my arrival at this place (Logansport) I had never seen an Indian; and it was with no little delight a long awakened curiosity was gratified. The tribe of Indians that once were masters of this country are called Pottawattamies and were once a numerous and powerful people. But alas! since they have come in contact with the "pale faces," they have become degenerate—lost much of their national character—and their number has fearfully decreased. They are an ill-fated race!

The Pottawattamies are rather small in stature, and generally marked by coarseness of features; though many I have seen with beautiful conformation of head, and intellectual faces. These singular beings frequently visit the town; and may be seen in striking and picturesque groups, dressed in the most fantastic manner imaginable: some expensively, others beggarly. They wear their hair long. Peace has banished the "scalp lock;" and their head dress generally consists of a handsome shawl, of many colors, wrapt around carelessly, and not ungracefully—forming a turban—leaving two ends to fall over the shoulders negligently. Many of these Indians wear

(continued next page)

The Willmetts history book

By Roy Charles Willmetts & William Martall

Roy Charles Willmetts was born on December 16, 1910, at Maple Hill, Kansas. He is the son of Charles Willmetts (1873 - 1953) and Mary Willmetts (1883 - 1916). His story begins with his great-great-grandfather, Louis Chevallier, full blood Pottawatomie Indian.

Roy's great-grandfather Antoine Quilmette, for whom the village of Wilmette is named, was an early French trader and voyager. He was born at Landrayh, near Montreal, Canada, in 1760 and was employed by the American Fur Company. He settled on the north bank near the mouth of the Chicago River in 1790, where he remained nearly 35 years. In 1796 he married a half-breed Potawatomi woman by the name of Archange Chevallier. Her father, like Antoine, was a French trader and her mother was a full blood Potawatomi.

In 1803, when Captain Whistler arrived at Chicago with a company of soldiers to build the first Fort Dearborn, he was greeted by Antoine Quilmette. During the many years that Antoine lived there, he was extremely close to the Indians. So close, in fact, that he was regarded as one of them. This is why, after the Fort Dearborn massacre in 1812, Antoine and his family were sole inhabitants of Chicago. Over the next four years they were permitted to remain alone and unmolested after the survivors of the massacre were taken into captivity. Quilmette was able to save some of the army officers.

At the Treaty of Prairie Du Chien in July, 1829, through his Potawatomi wife, Quilmette was granted a reservation of two sections of land on Lake Michigan from the government in recognition of his assistance in negotiating the treaty with the Indians.

The reservation granted Archange Quilmette was an area approximately two miles square, comprising the present site of the village of Wilmette and north Evanston. The original boundaries were Lake Michigan on the east, 15th Street on the west, Elmwood on the north and Central Street, Evanston, on the south.

Antoine Quilmette lived here with his wife and eight children until 1838, when he moved with the Potawatomies to Council Bluffs—where he would die in 1841, following Archange who had died the previous year.

Long after Antoine and his family had left the log cabin that stood on a bluff overlooking the lake near the Michigan Shores Club, roving bands of Indians would stop and stand before it in awe, as if it were a shrine.

Antoine Quilmette became very upset when he found out how the army troops treated the Indians. They were not allowed to hunt for food. They contracted scarlet fever. They had only two wagons to transport the elderly people, children and the sick. The Indians called the removal the "Death March," and Antoine was never able to talk about it. According to Roy, many people had died on the trip and neither his father or uncles would talk about it. When he was a small boy, however, his Uncle Frank spoke about it when they hunted and fished together.

The story jumps here to the tribe purchasing the reservation in Kansas from the Kaw Indians (900 acres; 30 miles square) and the Treaty of 1861 splitting the tribe.

Joseph Willmetts, fourth child of Antoine and Archange Quilmette, was born in 1808 in Wilmette, living later at Council Bluffs, Iowa. In 1844

Joseph moved to Maple Hill, Kansas, living in various places throughout the valley. In about 1853, he married Eleanor E. Hoose. The couple lived two miles north of Maple Hill and Joseph operated a plank ferry for more than 20 years. At that time Joseph's ferry customers included the troops from Fort Riley. Roy owns his grandfather's ferry log book for the years 1864 and 1865, which documents the many crossings of foot soldiers and mule drawn weapon carriers.

Joseph and his family lived in a log cabin down in the bottom land, on top of a hill, where he operated a saw mill. He was also, at one time, a freighter. One time, while on the way home from freighting in western Kansas, Joseph and three other men were caught in a blizzard. Eventually forced to stop, Joseph said he knew of an Indian camp where they could seek shelter, but only one of the men was willing to go with him. Climbing over a bank, Joseph yelled out and an Indian answered, leading them to the camp. After a day or so the two men left the camp and returned to their wagons only to find that the two men left behind had burned the wagons for warmth—and had frozen to death in spite of their efforts. The horses were gone and the heavy snow had prevented them from finding buffalo chips to burn.

Joseph hauled wheat to Topeka on the river in wintertime over the ice. One time Joseph was cut badly across his stomach by a man that later admitted to hurting the wrong man. Joseph took the knife by the blade and twisted it out of the man's hand. Today, Roy owns the knife, as well as a gold key wind watch of Joseph's. Later on when the Potawatomi split into the Citizen and Prairie Bands Joseph drew land in Oklahoma—but never moved there. He stayed at Maple Hill.

The children of Joseph and Eleanor Willmetts were: Thomas Groandy (1854 - 1859), Esther Ann Spencer, Fordie Walter, Estella May Harder, Joseph Anthony, Francis Louis and Charles Archie Dean. They all went to Oklahoma to their allotted land. Joseph Anthony and Charles Archie Dean later returned to Maple Hill. After settlement of the estate, Joseph Anthony went back to Oklahoma.

Charles Archie Dean Willmetts, seventh child of Joseph and Eleanor Willmetts, was born on May 15, 1873 and died May 17, 1953. On January 9, 1908, he married **Mary Della Morand**, born March 6, 1883 and died December 21, 1916. Two children were born of the union: **Elmer William Morand** and **Hazel Morand**. Hazel was adopted by her aunt **Emma Shumway**. Elmer had two children and died in California in 1974. Hazel had one daughter, **Mary Emma Purkey**, born in 1898 and died February 15, 1983 in California.

Charles and Mary Willmetts built a house close to the old folks' home on the hill. The house still stands and Roy Charles Willmetts lives there. Both Charles and Mary are buried at Mount Hope Cemetery in Topeka, Kansas. Roy, now retired, worked as a mechanic, farmer and ranch foreman for the Adams ranch.

Joseph Willmetts was born in 1808 and died December 31, 1897.

Eleanor E. Willmetts was born in 1823 and died in 1878, and is buried in a family plot close to the south end of the Maple Hill bridge on the west side of the road. Eleanor had a sister by the name of Hoose and a brother named Thomas Freman. They lived in New York in 1851.

Winters

... continued

frock coats, cut after the most approved fashion; over which they wear shawls, or red worsted girdles across their breasts and backs. Their "pes-mo-kin" or shirt is generally made of colored figured muslin—red, with large yellow figures is most admired. The appendage of a large ruffle is necessary to its beauty. Their leggins are made something like ladies' pantalettes but of cloth, and are adorned with wings, or wide side stripes handsomely adorned with many colored ribbons. This is the work of the squaws, and it displays much patience and ingenuity....

A few days after my arrival I was informed that an Indian Council was about to be held at Ke-wah-na village, 26 miles distant from Logansport. The object of the council was to ascertain the general sentiment of the Indian nation in regard to their immediate emigration west of the Mississippi. The Pattawattamies have sold all their lands in Indiana; yet according to their treaty with the United States Government, they hold the right to occupy them one year longer. They have a home provided for them in the far West; and it is to their interest to emigrate without delay....

On the bright noon of July 17th, in company of two of the Indian Agents, and an Indian guide, I left Logansport for the Council Grounds....

The 21st of July, —37, is one that memory will ever ring before me, with all its associate pleasures....

I was up early. The morning was bright and unclouded. The foliage of the forest trees—the innumerable and various species of wild flowers—and the rank grass waving under the influence of a gentle breeze, seemed to be lit up with unusual freshness and brilliancy; while a beautiful sheet of placid water contributed to give additional beauty to the wild and uncultivated country around. We quartered at a large log house, consisting of four quadrangular rooms, with a spacious passage or hall. This was a general place of rendezvous for the Indians that did not bring their tents with them. A rich and influential squaw and her white husband were the possessors of this uncommonly large wooden building before which was a small area of partially cleared ground.

The hour of ten was appointed to commence the "talk." Until that time there was an expansive field of observation to engage the mind. At some distance from the log house, the National Flag was waving in beautiful relief against the rich and massive foliage of the oaks—displaying the stars and stripes, and winning the admiration of the sons of the forest. There were some hundreds of Indians present; yet they did not number so largely as the officers of the Government had anticipated. They were scattered around in groups of singular-looking figures. One group sat under a large tree and were apparently engaged in deep consultation; at a little distance others were seen enjoying their morning repast in a wigwam; and others were gambling, and sending forth merry peals of laughter which could not fail to dispel from your mind the idea of the Indian being a "grave child." Some, too, were amusing themselves by riding—running races—whooping—yelling—and a game called "yah-yout-tche-echick," which is similar to quoits.

The squaws formed no little interest in the animated and truly novel scene before us. Their occupation principally was in making moccasins and leggins; and combined with their own singular dress, were many large circular ornaments of silver, which had the appearance of armor.... Col. Pepper with the other officers of the Government, were in punctual attendance at the chosen spot, and at the hour appointed. It was in the cool shade of the forest, where the Agent's tent had been pitched; and before it lay a prostrate oak, upon which the Indians could sit and confront their "father." A red blanket had been placed on a table for the Secretary to write on. This blanket was removed at the suggestion of Mr. Barron, one of the Interpreters, it being an emblem of blood. Fearing the superstitious feelings of the Indians might be awakened, a white one was immediately substituted.

The officers were in waiting more than an hour before the congregating of the Indians, who seemed to be destitute of business habits. They are generally tardy in collecting together at their Councils, nor is it a circumstance to excite our surprise—for I believe a history of Indian Councils would not exhibit any "bargains" in favor of the aborigines.

At last, a tall and dignified figure was seen approaching the council place. It was the "speaker," followed by the chiefs, head men, and warriors. They took seats upon the prostrate tree, in solemn, and to me really painful silence.

Their hearts must truly have been full of sorrow—surrounded as they were by beautiful forest scenes which were associated with their earliest existence, and from which they felt they were ultimately to be banished. The Indians were now fast assembling from all parts of the camp, and it was not long before the Agent arose and addressed them in an excellent speech....

He adverted to the friendship of their great father—that he had their interest at heart—and had consequently prepared a home for them in the Far West—where, as a nation they would grow in vigor and strength. The country even exceeding the fertility of this—the climate was milder—and they would find game in abundance. Their present miseries were adverted

to, in contrast to their future happiness, which they would experience in their new home, and under the fostering care of the U.S. Government.

...Their great father now offered to send them to the west, free of expense; and would render them comfortable on their emigration; and after their arrival at their destinations, they should draw rations free of expense, for one year. An immediate emigration was the desire of their great father; he wished to hear their decision.

"Nas-waw-kay," the speaker of the nation then rose to reply. He was dignified in his manner; tall in stature; he had no turban, but his long and flowing hair fell with much grace upon his shoulders. He is far from being handsome, yet he is a remarkable looking Indian. His singular dress, which was a coat made of a white counterpane, with a handsome scarlet sash around his waist, gave him an admirable effect in a picturesque relation. He spoke, of course, in Indian, which was interpreted by an educated half-breed by the name of **Bourassa**.... He commenced thus—"Col. Pepper, representative of our Great Father—Your children, after hearing you, desire to discuss the subject, and give you an answer...."

"We are glad to hear a reference to the watchful guardianship of our Great maker. We are happy in your friendship, and hope for a continuance of your kind care of us. What you have said, will call from us what we say. What you have said, Father, has brought times past fresh to our memories—as you said, your arm is strong; and that arm and ours should be united. The promise was made at the treaty at Greenville, that our union should be kept, and our lands guaranteed to us.—Father, I am called upon to give you what is said by our chiefs, head men and warriors, as when our hearts were first united by the white bandage which I now hold in my hand; as you say, you then opened our eyes and ears for our benefit and happiness. My Father, we well recollect all the parties, treaties, and councils that we ever held with our great father. We can now show the signs, medals, and other emblems of friendship then delivered to us; and we hope, Father, that you do not consider them as mere bells hanging around our necks. Father, we are always glad to hear of your nation and its happiness; but when we look around, we see nothing of that happiness—all is desolation and misery to our view. Father, you have begged of us to hear—we do hear—our eyes are open—we are not asleep. We wish to have our desire gratified for once.—Now Father, I want you to take our hearts (Here the speaker presented the Wampum to Col. P., and all the chiefs, head men and warriors rose and shook hands with all the officers of the Government.) they are bandaged in white: we wish to unite our hearts; and we wish you to listen to us.

"Now, Father, every thing I say comes from the heart, and the request we make we wish you to gratify. We wish our money to be paid here, (not west of the Mississippi). We speak but one tongue. You have been speaking of our miseries and wretchedness. Your counsels have brought these miseries on us.—By your advice, the very lands on which we expected to terminate our existence have been sold from us. You have stated our present condition in truth. Father, we have listened patiently and sorrowfully to the statement of our miseries. We know you have stated facts. We are like persons travelling with our packs on our backs, not knowing our destination. Your counsels have reduced us to our present state. You now speak to us about going west. We have heard you often to the same purpose....We recollect all you said... you said we should not be driven away; we were glad to hear it; and we hope your views remain unchanged. We did not specify one year or two, when we should leave. We will prepare our packs, and when we are ready, we will call upon you. We do not wish to go immediately. A little space of time is left us, and we wish to enjoy it; after that we will follow your advice...."

Col. Pepper replied to this speech, to enforce his object.

The chiefs retired from the council ground and reconsidered the matter; and, after two hours consultation they returned, and the speaker gave the following answer:

"Father and Friend—It is true that we are not disposed to quarrel and dispute, and there must be no ill will between us. Your children, after learning and consultation, wish to be governed by what the President has told us. He promised to pay us here for our lands and to permit us to receive the payment here for two years; and we wish these promises to be kept sacred. We tell you for the last time, the opinions of your children. We hope to be well treated, as you promised us. What more father, shall I say?—The warriors, chiefs, and head men speak but one voice, and that I have told you."

Next Month: Winter's journal continues with a description of the Council dance and the continuation of the Council

Commission Index

Several states have established commissions or advisory boards in order to assist them in their relations with their Indian population. Legislation differs from state to state regarding hunting and fishing rights, health care qualification, state funded services for Native Americans, etc. The following list of state Indian commissions is provided for your information.

Alabama Indian Affairs Commission, 339 Dexter Ave. suite 113, **Montgomery, Alabama 36130.**

Assistant for Alaska Native Affairs, Office of the Governor, Pouch A, **Juneau, Alaska 99811.**

Arizona Commission on Indian Affairs, 1645 W. Jefferson 433, **Phoenix, Arizona 85007.**

California Native American Heritage Commission, 915 Capital Mall, **Sacramento, California 95814.**

Colorado Commission of Indian Affairs, Room 144 State Capital Bldg., **Denver, Colorado 80203.**

Connecticut Indian Affairs Council, Dept. of Environmental Protection, 165 Capital Ave. Room 240, **Hartford, Connecticut 06106.**

Office of Human Relations, 630 State College Road, **Dover Delaware 19901.**

Florida Governor's Council on Indian Affairs, 521 E. College Ave., **Tallahassee, Florida 32301.**

Office of Indian Heritage, 330 Capital Ave. SE, **Atlanta, Georgia 30334.**

American Indian Service Corporation, American Indian Center, 910 N. Vineyard Blvd., **Honolulu, Hawaii 96817.**

American Indian Coordinator, State House, **Boise, Idaho 83720.**

Office of the Governor, State Capital, **Des Moines, Iowa 50319.**

Governor's Commission on Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 44455, **Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804.**

Maine Indian Affairs Commission, State Health Station 38, **Augusta, Maine 04333.**

Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs, One Ashburn Pl. 610, **Boston, Massachusetts 02108.**

Commission on Indian Affairs, 45 Calvert St., **Annapolis, Maryland 21401.**

Michigan Commission on Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 30026, 611 W. Ottawa St., **Lansing, Michigan 48909.**

Assistant to the Governor for Indian Affairs, State Capital 122, **St. Paul, Minnesota 55155.**

Coordinator of Indian Affairs, Dept. of Community Affairs, 1218 E. 6th Ave., **Helena, Montana 59620.**

New Mexico Office on Indian Affairs, La Villa Rivera Bldg., **Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.**

New York Indian Affairs Coordinator, Donovan State Office Bldg., 125 Main St., **Buffalo, New York 14203.**

N. Carolina Commission on Indian Affairs, P.O. Box 27228, 227 E. Edenton St. 228, **Raleigh, North Carolina 27601.**

N. Dakota Indian Affairs Commission, State Capital 1st floor, **Bismark, North Dakota 58505.**

New Hampshire Indian Council, 913 Elm St. room 201, **Manchester, New Hampshire 03101.**

Ohio Indian Affairs Coordinator, Outdoor Recreation Service, Fountain Square Bldg. E, **Columbus, Ohio 43224.**

Oklahoma Indian Affairs Commission, 4010 N. Lincoln, **Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105.**

Commission on Indian Affairs, 454 State Capital Bldg., **Salem, Oregon 97310.**

Rhode Island Commission for Indian Affairs, 150 Washington St., **Providence, Rhode Island 02903.**

Assistant To The Governor, P.O. Box 11450, **Columbia, South Carolina 29211.**

Office of Indian Affairs, Kneip Bldg. 2nd floor, **Pierre, South Dakota 57501.**

Texas Indian Commission, 9434 Viscount suite 122, **El Paso, Texas 79925.**

Tennessee Indian Council, 1110 12th Avenue S, **Nashville, Tennessee 30273.**

Division of Indian Affairs, 6220 State office Bldg., **Salt Lake City, Utah 84114.**

Indian Affairs Coordinator, Secretary of Human Resources, 9th St. Office Bldg. room 622, **Richmond, Virginia 23219.**

Indian Desk, Office of the Governor, 1515 S. Cherry KE-13, **Olympia, Washington 98504.**

Wisconsin Governor's Indian Desk, P.O. Box 7863, **Madison, Wisconsin 53701.**

Wyoming State Indian Commission, Executive Dept., 2660 Peck Avenue, **Riverton, Wyoming 82501.**

Gregson family reunion held

Approximately 56 relatives attended the Gregson Family Reunion held June 27, 28 & 29 in conjunction with the annual Potawatomi General Council and Pow Wow.

Dorothy Strickland and her husband J.W., hosted the reunion in their home at 910 N. Chapman, Shawnee. C.B. Hitt, Jr. and his wife Betty, of Route 1, Tecumseh, acted as co-hosts for the event.

Reunion visitors from out of town enjoyed visiting the Potawatomi Tribal Complex and Museum. They also participated in the tribal election and attended the pow wow. The oldest family member attending was Mrs. Fannie Long of San Diego, California.

Those attending were:

Alvin & Mary Gregson - Baycliff, Texas
Shirley & Carnell Cook - Napa, California
Jim, Emma & Josh Amos - McAlester, Ok.
Cindy, Traci & Courtney Agnew - Houston, Texas
Ronnie & Brenda Hitt & Ronni Blake - Earlsboro, Ok.
Eleanor Fincher - Chandler, Arizona
Wyman & Norma Catlege - Eufala, Ok.
Travis, Naomi & Patti Barnes - Norman, Ok.

Glen Gregson - Oxnard, California
Fannie Long - San Diego, California
Ann & Rachael Catlege - Oklahoma City, Ok.
Linda & Angella Underwood - Midwest City, Ok.
Cheri Bouras - Houston, Texas
Clyde K. Gregson - Eufaula, Ok.
Irene Garner - Maysville, Ok.
Robert K., Mary, Glenda, Kathy, Keith & Mark Gregson - Wanette, Ok.
Patti, Clarence, Mathew, Clarence & Scotty Lyons - McAlester, Ok.
Debbie & John Shannon - McAlester, Ok.
Josephine Cunningham - Springfield, Missouri
Jessica Brayfield & Ben Hughes - Springfield, Missouri
Mary Jo & John Stanton - Springfield, Missouri
Winona Marrs - Tribbey, Ok.
Allison & Jenna Stanton - Springfield, Missouri
James Turner Daniels & mother Vinetta - McAlester, Ok.
C.B. & Betty Hitt - Tecumseh, Ok.
Deborah & Scotty Penson - Shawnee, Ok.
J.W. & Dorothy Strickland - Shawnee, Ok.

In our opinion

A 'Great Red Hope'?

By Pat Sulcer

The history of Native American representation in Congress mirrors the representation of the Native American in recorded history—he's not there. There have been five Native Americans elected to the House of Representatives—the first in 1893, the last in 1961. Only three Native Americans ever reached the rank of United States Senator—Charles Curtis being the last, in 1929.

Why is that and what does it mean?

Once upon a time it would have been easy to blame our lack of participation on lack of education and political aspirations. But these days, that's simply not so. Political apathy, lack of organization and voter abstinence from the polls hits closer to the mark.

Voter registration has become a priority of our current tribal administration. And with good cause. We have a man running for governor who, in 1984 as Oklahoma Attorney General, called tribal leaders together at the

capital and gave them handouts documenting every sovereignty case the tribes had lost in state courts to make his point that we are not governments, we are "racial affiliations." In Oklahoma we have legislators at every level attempting to nullify our treaty and constitutional guarantees. What about your state?

Ben "Nighthorse" Campbell appears to be a very good candidate for the House of Representatives. Of course I would like a second opinion—perhaps from our tribal members in Colorado who have viewed his performance in the state legislature firsthand. It may be time for tribal governments to jump on the bandwagon and force candidates across the map to address issues of importance to us—just as they must address the issues pressed by special interest groups, big business, etc. It is definitely time for us to press the issue one on one and it is certainly time for us to be heard as the fastest growing minority voting bloc in America.

In case apathy has set in . . .

(Editor's Note: The following syndicated column by Charley Reese of the Orlando, Florida Sentinel appeared in the Des Moines Register. The Lakota Times then ran it on May 28th. We run it here in hopes that it will make you mad, trigger your Native pride and stir you to action.)

One small step toward both sanity and fiscal soundness would be for the federal government to go out of the business of being a wet nurse to American Indians.

We should hand over the key to the gate and the title to the land to all reservation Indians, close down the Bureau of Indian Affairs and eliminate any special status granted to Indians.

They would be treated like every other American. They would have to abide by the laws of the state and local governments under which they lived. We would end this nonsense of special privileges.

These special privileges were established by treaty, but the United States has the authority to abrogate unilaterally any treaty to which it is a party. President Carter did just that with the Republic of China. We can certainly do the same with the Apaches and any other tribe.

It ought not be considered a bad thing to grant to people the same rights and responsibilities every other American citizen possesses. The present generation of Americans owes the present generation of Indians neither money, guilt nor special sympathy.

Some contemporary Americans have created a cottage industry of making American children feel bad about their past by fabricating and distorting American history.

The myth fed to many children these days is that the American Indian was a utopian who lived in perfect peace and harmony until the bad old white men came along to disrupt paradise. Nonsense. The American Indian lived in a savage Stone Age culture and needed no lessons from Europeans in cruelty, torture or killing.

The Indians made a huge mistake. They looked at these funny little farmers, craftsmen, preachers and shopkeepers, clearing land and doing what the macho warrior considered squaw work, and thought them a push-over. The Indians had no way of knowing that beneath the homespun shirts surged the blood of Vikings, Celts, Picts, Roman Legionnaires, Huns, Goths and Visigoths.

Thus when the Indian came howling down and murdered the white settler's women and children and burned their homes and crops, they sealed their own fate. The settlers had come in peace, but they were not pacifists. If the Indian wanted war, they would teach him what war was. The Indian discovered too late that when it came to war, he was the amateur.

There is much to admire in American Indian culture, but it is not necessary to distort history in order to admire it. There were massacres of Indians by whites—provoked by massacres of whites by Indians. To condense 200 years of Indian wars to the Battle of Wounded Knee, the last major action, is to tell an outright lie.

It was the savagery of the Indian method of warfare that incited the hatred of the whites. The Indian was the terrorist of the day who struck down the innocent without mercy.

The Declaration of Independence contains this indictment against the British monarch:

"He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known Rule of Warfare is an undistinguished Destruction of all Ages, Sexes, and Conditions."

Tom Jefferson, who wrote that, was telling the truth. No American child should be saddled with the burden of phony guilt and no American adult should be taxed to subsidize people well able to stand on their own.

Who's holding down the fort?

By Pat Sulcer

A reoccurring question at the Regional Council meetings concerns how many tribal members, Indians and "white people" work at the tribal complex in Shawnee. In order to answer that question I conducted a mini-census of the tribal staff and came up with the following figures. The Citizen Band Potawatomi currently has on staff:

7 Seminoles, 2 Chickasaws, 1 Shawnee, 2 Cheyenne-Arapaho, 1 Winnebago, 2 Choctaws, 1 Prairie Band Potawatomi, 1 Blackfoot, 1 Pawnee, 2 Sioux, 1 Seneca, 1 Tewa Pueblo, 1 Commanche, 1 Osage, 2 Kickapoo, 1 Kiowa, 1 Cherokee, 13 Citizen Band Potawatomi and 26 "white people" (myself included). These figures do not include participants of the Summer Youth Program—all 73 of whom are Indian, but does include all permanent full and part-time enterprise, program and department personnel.

A logical question might be, "Why aren't there more Citizen Band working at the Citizen Band Tribe." The answer is a little bit complicated but, basically, boils down to three factors. First, the tribal complex is located on the old reservation. Most of the tribal members living in the immediate area are third-generation acculturated Oklahomans; meaning: they have their own businesses or careers. It's important to remember that the tribe was not a viable "employer" until recently. For example, eleven years ago the tribal complex consisted of one trailer where the Business Committee held their meetings!

Although we have some 4,000 tribal members living in Oklahoma, their average age is 42. Again, people this age have pretty much made their own way and have their own careers. A common

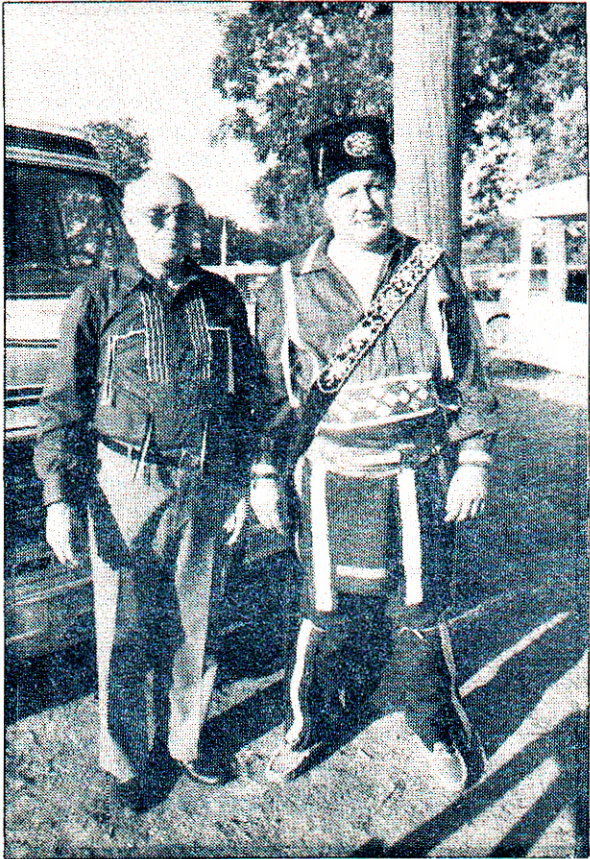
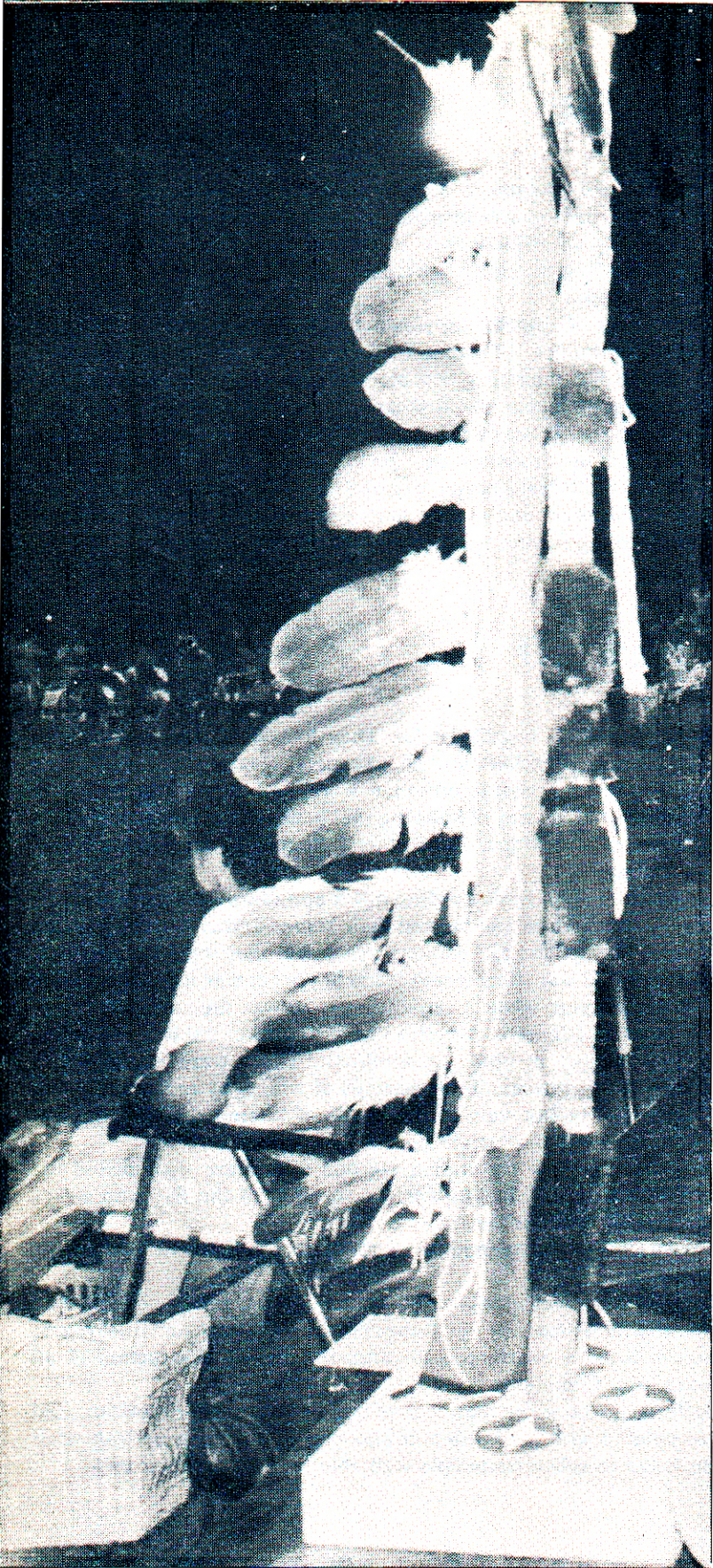
misconception among people outside our area concerns our "reservation"—we don't have one! The tribal complex and lands held in trust by the tribe are located within the old reservation boundaries—an area designated by treaty in the 1800's. So, even though we would like to, it is not feasible at the present time to import professional tribal members to work for the tribe and "live on the rez."

The current Business Committee has established a standard of professional excellence for tribal employees heretofore unheard of. Our administrator holds a doctorate degree, our health programs are run by Registered or Licensed Nurses, a half dozen of our programs are run by college graduates and we have a Certified Public Accountant on staff. Many, many tribal employees attend college or vocational schools on their own time. And it's working.

The tribe is no longer running like a "Ma and Pa" grocery store. It's running like a government. All of our enterprises are managed by people with years of experience in their particular field—and that's working. For the first time in many moons we're looking forward to the phrase "in the black."

And even though we can't provide all of our tribal members with employment we can provide them with educational assistance. The Tribal Scholarship Foundation is awarding more and more money to tribal members furthering their education. We also have the resources to put you in touch with minority education funding. So, even though it's not possible for you all to live and work "on the rez," it may one day be possible for you to work—where you are—for the Citizen Band Potawatomi Nation. Because we've decided there's no stopping us now!

13th Annual Potawatomi
Pow Wow





*Clockwise from bottom left:
Secretary Kenneth Peltier & Chairman
John Barrett ready for the Parade In; An
eagle staff acts as sentry at the announcing
stand; fancy dancers fly under the
spotlights; you're never too young to pow wow;
an enthralled crowd watched the hundreds of
dancers; American warriors*

The dust has settled, the spotlights
are off & the travel trailers have gone
home. The 13th Annual Potawatomi Pow Wow
delighted thousands of visitors and competitive
dancers. You should have been there!

Contest Results

TRADITIONAL

- 1) Don Marland — Sac & Fox
- 2) Vincent Longhorn — Shawnee
- 3) Crickett Shields — Pawnee - Otoe - Sioux

STRAIGHT DANCERS

- 1) Archie Hoffman — Cheyenne
- 2) Nelson White — Iowa
- 3) Francis Sweetwater — Cheyenne - Osage

FANCY DANCERS

- 1) Henry McCellan — Sac & Fox
- 2) Lloyd Gwin — Otoe - Iowa
- 3) Henry Hunter — Sac & Fox

JUNIOR GIRLS

- 1) Donielle Sigwing — Otoe
- 2) Ursela Walker — Sac & Fox
- 3) Martina Lonelodge — Cheyenne - Arapaho - Kickapoo

JUNIOR BOYS

- 1) Graham Primeaux — Ponca - Pawnee
- 2) Mathew Henneha — Creek
- 3) Roland Baker — Sac & Fox - Navajo

LADIES CLOTH

- 1) Vera White — Iowa
- 2) Tammy McCellan — Sac & Fox
- 3) Tonetta Arkaketa — Pawnee - Ponca - Otoe

NORTHERN SHAWL

- 1) Tracey Moore — Pawnee - Otoe - Osage - Sac & Fox
- 2) Mary Mahtapene — Pawnee - Tonkawa
- 3) Sylvestine Arkaketa — Pawnee - Ponca - Otoe

LADIES BUCKSKIN

- 1) Laura Sigwing — Otoe - Iowa
- 2) Deanie Pocowatchit — Pawnee - Shawnee
- 3) Thomasene Moore — Osage - Sac & Fox



Tribal Attorney's report

MEMORANDUM

TO: Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma
FROM: Michael Minnis, Tribal Attorney
RE: Tribal Attorney's Report to General Council from July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986.
DATE: June 30, 1986.

During the past fiscal year, the Tribe has experienced rather extraordinary legal expenses. Almost without exception, these legal costs have resulted from acts by former Tribal Administrator, John Schoemann. John Schoemann was elected as a member of the Business Committee in June of 1978. Shortly thereafter, he resigned to be appointed as Tribal Administrator and served until fired by the Business Committee for insubordination on July 7, 1983.

Among other things, Mr. Schoemann negotiated a bingo contract which did not comply with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) guidelines, was not in the best interest of the Tribe, and has resulted in some expensive litigation which is now pending.

While Tribal Administrator in 1983, he purchased property the Tribe needed under a contract Schoemann had negotiated with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Two of the three Business Committee members who helped make this purchase possible were impeached and removed from office by the Tribe in October of 1983. While supervising the construction of a building on this land to conform with USDA specifications, Schoemann had his contractor submit a phoney invoice to the tribe for \$11,000. Two of Schoemann's allies on the Business Committee, Mel Maritt and Bill Burch, signed a check for this amount drawing funds from a tribal account maintained for the USDA grant. Two weeks after the Tribe fired Schoemann, his contractor paid Schoemann \$11,000.

Schoemann used monies received by the Tribe for the purpose of feeding elderly and needy Indians to establish a "slough fund" and used the money for various purposes including buying golf equipment for his own personal use.

- Q. Do you know how those golf clubs were paid for?
 A. Yes, uh-huh.
 Q. And how were they paid for?
 A. With the tribal check.
 Q. And that came out of a specific account, did it not?
 A. Correct.
 Q. That came out of a check from an account called the Environmental Health Account; is that correct?
 A. That's what the check was called, yes.
 Q. What's the account?
 A. The account is a slough account.
 Q. What's a slough account?
 A. It was different money that was not federal money that was generated from a profit-making arm of the tribe was put into the account, plus revenue sharing.
 Q. Okay. Now, you're sure that that's the money that went into the account?
 A. I'm positive.
 Q. Okay. It was not Title VI money that went into that account?
 A. It was a contract with Title VI to the tribe to provide meals.
 Q. For elderly, needy Indians; is that correct?
 A. Correct.
 Q. All right. Let's take a for instance here. If the tribe was given three dollars a head to feed elderly, needy Indians and yet it only cost them \$2, then you're saying that the one dollar was one dollar that went into the slough account; is that an accurate description?
 A. Yes.
 Q. And it's from this profit you made from administering the program that these golf clubs and golf bag were purchased for you; is that correct?
 A. No, I said that's some of the money that went in there. Revenue sharing money went in there. I can't say if it's revenue sharing money or if it was the elderly money or what.

"Deposition of John D. Schoemann",
Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians of Oklahoma v. Schoemann,
 U.S.D.C.W.D. Okl. No. CIV-85-2478-E (June 4, 1986).

He (Schoemann) ran the tribal bingo operation paying himself and others in cash but kept no records of the total cash received.

He subsequently sued tribal officers who, in the course of their official duties, reported to the Tribe that the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and the BIA were investigating Schoemann's activities. By letter dated June 25, 1986, the FBI advised that the investigation is continuing.

Had Schoemann been more honest in his employment application, the Tribe might have avoided the disaster which resulted from hiring Schoemann. For example, compare the representations on his employment application about his college education:

EDUCATION:

Name: College of Idaho
 Location: Caldwell, Idaho
 Dates: 1964-66
 Major: Architectural Engineering
 G.P.A. 3.46

Name: Eastern Oklahoma State College
 Location: Wilburton, Oklahoma
 Dates: 1960-1962
 Major: Architectural Engineering
 G.P.A. 3.25

"Resume", John D. Schoemann, p.1.

With those made in tribal election court proceedings:

Q. Did you ever represent that you have a degree from a college in Idaho?

A. That's correct.

Q. And what college in Idaho do you have a degree from?

A. The College of Idaho.

Q. Okay. And what kind of a degree is it?

A. Business Administration.

"Transcript of Tape, Recorded Testimony", Bruno, et al. v. Election Committee, Ct. Indian Offenses, CIV- 85-S3, p.55 (Aug. 20, 1985).

With those made in Schoemann's deposition in his state court defamation action:

Q. What is your educational background? Do you have a college degree?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Have you ever taken any college courses?

A. Yes, I have.

Q. And where would you have taken those?

A. In Oklahoma, Oregon and Idaho.

Business Committee

Tribal Vice Chairman

Doyle Owens - unopposed & reelected

Tribal Secretary & Treasurer

Kenneth Peltier - unopposed & reelected

Supreme Court

Chief Justice

William Rice - elected 414 to 77

Justice

F. Browning Pipestem - elected 404 to 76

Justice

Marvin Stepson - elected 361 to 104

Justice

Rex Thompson - elected 359 to 105

Justice

Peggy Big Eagle - elected 424 to 61

Justice

Almon Henson - elected 367 to 104

Justice

Gary Pitchlynn - elected 370 to 93

District Court

Chief Judge

Phil Lujan - elected 428 to 60

Judge

Lawrence Wahpepah - elected 449 to 42

Judge

Jess Burris - elected 381 to 90

Proposed Budget

Passed 427 to 66

Q. And what institutions?

A. Eastern Oklahoma A & M, Treasure Valley Community College.

Q. Eastern Oklahoma A & M.

Q. Do you know how much more you need to get a degree?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Did you have any major course of study?

A. I can't even remember. Really I can't. I could get my deal and find out.

"Deposition of John D. Schoemann", Burch, et al. v. Barrett, et al., Dist. Ct. Pott. Co. C-83-772 (Aug. 22, 1985)

Compare with the campaign advertisement Schoemann published in his 1985 bid for Chairman of the Business Committee:

Can you use a young Indian leader with a degree in Business Administration from the College of Idaho, who has accomplished outstanding economic projects for the Potawatomi tribe?

How-Ni-Kan, Vol. 7, No. 3, p. 3 (May 31, 1985) (emphasis added).

With Schoemann's response to deposition questioning about it:

Q. Was that (How-Ni-Kan advertisement) meant to describe you?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you have a degree?

A. No, I don't.

Q. That's a misrepresentation, is it not?

A. That's correct.

"Deposition of John D. Schoemann", supra p. 154.

These are just a small indication of how Schoemann misrepresented himself to the Tribe. The specific litigation arising directly or indirectly from Schoemann's actions include:

GENERAL LITIGATION

1. **Billy J. Burch, Mel Maritt, Mary Lynn Hillemeier, and John D. Schoemann v. John A. Barrett, Jr., Thelma Bateman, Leon Bruno, and C.B. Hitt, Pott. Co. Dist. Ct. No. CIV-83-772**

On October 3, 1983, plaintiffs filed this action claiming they were defamed by an article, *"FBI Investigating Former Tribal Administrator,"* appearing in the September, 1983, *How-Ni-Kan* (Vol. 5, No. 3) and subsequent variations appearing in *The Shawnee News-Star* and *The Tecumseh Countywide News*. On July 7, 1983, the Business Committee fired Tribal Administrator Schoemann for insubordination. On October 8, 1983, Vice-Chairman Burch and Committee Member Maritt were impeached and removed from office by a tribal council. Committee Member Hillemeier was defeated in the June 1983 election. On January 4, 1984, Burch dismissed his action. On August 26, 1985, the remaining three plaintiffs dismissed defendant Bateman. On September 10, 1985, Hillemeier dismissed her action. Pretrial is scheduled for 1:00 P.M., July 21, 1986, before Judge Milton C. Craig. On June 25, 1986, a federal court order was entered enjoining Schoemann and Maritt from proceeding further in this litigation.

2. **John A. Barrett, Jr., Leon Bruno, and C.B. Hitt v. The Honorable Milton C. Craig, Judge of the District Court for the 23rd Judicial District, Pottawatomie County, Okl. Sup. Ct. No. 65,362**

After Judge Craig denied summary judgment in *Burch, et al. v. Barrett, et al.*, this action was filed. As the federal court later held, Indian sovereignty precludes the exercise of state jurisdiction over Schoemann's and Maritt's purported libel cause of action. On December 17, 1985, the Court denied petitioner's "Application to Assume Original Jurisdiction and Petition for Writ of Prohibition".

3. **Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma v. Mel Maritt and John D. Schoemann, U.S.D.C. W.D. Okl. No. CIV-86-909-E.**

This complaint was filed against Mel Maritt and John D. Schoemann for illegally prosecuting a civil libel suit (*Burch, et al. v. Barrett, et al.*) against tribal officers in state court. An entry of default was entered by the court clerk on June 16, 1986. Default judgment was entered June 25, 1986, in the Tribe's favor.

4. **The Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma v. John D. Schoemann and Paula Schoemann, U.S.D.C. W.D. Okl. No. CIV-85-2478-E**

On September 13, 1985, the Business Committee requested an investigation into the activities of former tribal administrator John D. Schoemann concerning: (1) his operation of the tribal bingo program, (2) his sale to the Tribe of 16.26 acres of realty and a building and (3) his use of Title VI monies to purchase golf clubs. The results of the investigation were that, in all three operations, Schoemann violated his fiduciary duty as Tribal Administrator, federal statutory and regulatory law, tribal law, and should be made to account for the monies he improperly gained at the tribe's expense. Consistent with Resolution 86-200, a complaint was filed against John and Paula Schoemann October 8, 1985. On June 25, 1986, the final pretrial order and a motion for summary judgment were filed. An arbitration hearing is scheduled for July 11, 1986, at 1:00 P.M., in Room 238 of the Old Post Office in Oklahoma City.

5. **In the Matter of the Sales Tax Protest of Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc., et al., Okl. Tax Comm. No. P-85-154**

The tribe is monitoring this protest which resulted from a states sales tax assessment of \$162,611.48 against EMCI for proceeds from tribal bingo games. EMCI contended that it was merely an agent for the Tribe and could not be assessed sales tax. On May 8, 1986, the commission en banc denied EMCI's protest.

6. **Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc., an Oklahoma Corporation; John Clark Caldwell, III.; LeRoy Wheeler and Buster F. Wilburn v. The State of Oklahoma, ex rel. The Oklahoma Tax Commission, Okl. Sup. Ct. NO. 66,708.**

This appeal from the Oklahoma Tax Commission's decision was filed June 13, 1986. The tax commission must respond to EMCI's petition-in-error by July 3, 1986.

7. **United States of America, et rel. The Citizen Band Potawatomi Indian Tribe of Oklahoma, A Federally-Recognized Indian Tribe, For Itself and on Behalf of the United States v. Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc. v. The State of Oklahoma, ex rel. Oklahoma Tax Commission, United States of American, ex rel., Dept. of Interior; and Donald Hodel, Secretary of the Dept. of Interior, U.S.D.C. W.D. Okl. No. CIV-86-1171-B**

On May 27, 1986, a complaint was filed seeking declarative and injunctive relief, back rent, an accounting, and return of monies from Enterprise Management Consultants, Inc. (EMCI), for illegally operating bingo games on the tribal lands and holding over under a terminated lease. On June 10, 1986, EMCI filed an "Answer, Counterclaim, and First Amended Third-Party Complaints" against the Oklahoma Tax Commission, the Department of the Interior, and Donald Hodel as Secretary of the Department of the Interior. On June 16, 1986, in response to EMCI's request for transfer, this case was reassigned to Judge Luther Bohanon. On June 17, 1986, a motion for partial summary judgment was filed on behalf of the Tribe. A hearing will be held Thursday, July 3, 1986, at 9:00 A.M., in Courtroom No. 1, 3rd Floor, United States Courthouse, 200 Northeast 4th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on EMCI's motion to deposit money into the registry of the court. EMCI's response to the Tribe's motion for summary judgment is due July 2, 1986.

ELECTION DISPUTE LITIGATION

1. **Robert Leon Bruno, Richard Whitecotton, Porter Wesley Flynn, John Schoemann, Steve Bruno and Thelma Bateman v. The Election Committee of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe, Ct. Indian Offenses No. CIV-85-S3.**

Petitioners alleged election violations consisting of (1) partisan activity by tribal officers, not candidates, (2) premature election, and (3) violation of the formal election procedure and ordinance. Defendants' motion to dismiss was granted November 22, 1985.

2. **Richard Whitecotton and John Schoemann, on their own behalf, and on behalf of others similarly situated v. John (Rocky) Barrett, Francis Levier and Bob Davis, Ct. Indian Offenses No. CIV-85-S2**

Petitioners claimed defendants were improperly acting as tribal officers. On November 22, 1985, plaintiff's request for a temporary restraining order was denied and the defendant's motion to dismiss was granted.

TITLE MATTERS

1. **Hardin Allotment** - In attempting to place approximately 60 acres in tribal trust status, a title opinion and updated abstract were required by the BIA. Among other requirements, which have now been met, a correction deed is needed from John D. and Paula Schoemann. Numerous attempts to secure the deed have failed. Alternate means of clearing title are being sought.

2. **16.26-Acre Tract (Roubison)** - A title opinion was sought to place this land on which the Food Distribution Building is located in tribal trust status. The warranty deed from the Roubisons to John and Paula Schoemann contained an incorrect legal description. A correction joint tenancy warranty deed has been obtained from the Roubisons.

ORDINANCES

1. **Election Ordinance** - A new ordinance was drafted in an attempt to avoid challenges similar to those arising in past elections.

2. **Bingo Ordinance** - This ordinance was drafted in an attempt to bring the Tribe's bingo operation into compliance with BIA guidelines.

3. **Law and Order Ordinance** - An opinion was requested and rendered in an attempt to bring the Tribal Courts section of the Law and Order Code into compliance with the Tribal Constitution.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION LITIGATION

1. **Jimmy D. Roberts v. Citizen Band Pottawatomie Tribe and Mid-Continent, Okl. W.C. Ct. NO. 85-15656R**

2. **Sheila D. Hughes v. Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe and Rockwood Insurance Company, Okl. W.C. Ct. No. 86-2492L**

Legal representation is being provided by the Tribe's workers' compensation insurance carriers. The tribal attorney is monitoring the cases. Roberts' claim has been adjudicated. Medical treatment and temporary compensation is still being provided Hughes.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS

1. **Cigarettes Tax Opinion** - This opinion was drafted in response to implications that the state might attempt to impose tax collecting requirements on the Tribe.

1986 Annual Report

CITIZEN BAND POTAWATOMI TRIBE OF OKLAHOMA BUSINESS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

John A. Barrett, Jr., Tribal Chairman
Doyle Owens, Vice-Chairman
Kenneth E. Peltier, Sr., Sec./Treas.
Bob Davis, Member
Dr. Francis A. Levier, Member

* PERSONNEL

Acting as an integral part of the tribal administration, the personnel officer coordinates all daily matters involving tribal employees. The office is responsible for advertising position vacancies, developing job descriptions with the respective departments and directors, notifying applicants and scheduling and/or interviews or reviews with the administrator and Business Committee.

The personnel officer also logs and accounts for personnel actions, including payroll actions, promotions, demotions, and other matters or actions in accordance with administrative or Business Committee directives. The current tribal employment status is: 65 full-time positions, 2 full-time temporary positions, 7 part-time positions, 4 part-time temporary, and 8 seasonal employees.

* SECURITY

Twenty-four hour, seven day a week law enforcement and security is provided for the tribal complex and grounds.

* ACCOUNTING

The accounting office is responsible for the fiscal maintenance of all tribal programs and enterprises. Until recently much of the work was done manually and was very time consuming, also requiring a great amount of paper transactions and man-hours to produce the reports and financial information on all tribal operations. We recently converted to a fully computerized accounting management program. The system has increased the level of immediate output and ability to keep daily transactions and balances on all accounts.

In a coordinated effort, on a directive from the Business Committee, the administrator implemented the transition from the old system to the new computer program. The transition took ten (10) days and was a phenomenal feat considering the numbers and information that had to be put into the system. With the cooperation of the employees and personnel, the change was accomplished and brought back on line in record time.

We currently have two accountants and two data input operators on staff. All financial reports - monthly, quarterly, and annual are produced by the computer system. Balances are current, reconciliation is immediate and all transactions can be monitored by the accountants and tribal administrator on a daily basis. All personnel payroll records are also maintained by the accounting office, such as accumulated time, attendance and leave, as well as daily control of all invoicing and procurement policies. The accounting office has participated in this joint development effort with the administration and computer personnel, with policy recommendations and support from the Business Committee.

Procurement

A Code of Conduct Procurement Policies and Indian Preference Policy has been implemented in accordance with Federal regulations.

COMPUTER SERVICES DEPARTMENT

For the first time in Potawatomi history, the tribal administration is pleased to announce the tribe's total independence and self-sufficiency in information processing.

In November, 1985, the large kitchen within the tribal complex was converted to a computer room, which houses an IBM System/36 mid-sized computer. Attached to the computer are printers and 10 work stations (display screen with keyboard) throughout the administrative building.

Since November, massive progress has been made in the area of acquiring and installing software on the System/36 computer, in order to process financial, bookkeeping, and tribal roll information for the tribe. As of this date, the accounting department has been completely converted to the computer, which includes complete bookkeeping and financial reporting for 15 federal programs and the tribe's enterprises.

Following the installation of the computer, the administrator, Business Committee and technical personnel began defining and designing the usage and function of programs, terminal, keyboards, printers, etc.. Next the security measures, or rules and procedures of access, were implemented. Specific passwords and ID's were programmed to assure authorized use of a terminal and to assure data integrity, and confidentiality of all programs and files. These were the first of many steps in bringing the system on line and prepared to assume the function and capability of the tribe's central data system.

The computer system has given the tribe a multi-dimensional capability, with almost unlimited expansion for current and future needs. Average daily uses are for payroll, personnel, reporting, tax deposits, regular deposits, filing, budgeting, and word processing. The tribal master file (enrollment) was transferred in December, a terminal may update any tribal member's data. Other uses are the printing of HowNika mailing labels, any zip code or state mailing labels, alphabetic listing of tribal members, and many other features.

Research is being conducted to develop data on the 1887 and 1937 tribal rolls, blood degree updates, genealogy, and any additional roll processing. The master file and programs are put onto removable diskettes and kept off site for disaster precaution. Students have begun a course on a System/36 Education Course, all are JTPA participants, and will benefit greatly from experience with the computer.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

Program Year 1985-86

The Citizen Band Potawatomi JTPA Program is designed to provide employment and/or training services to economically disadvantaged Indians residing in the JTPA Program's four-county service area (Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Cleveland and Payne Counties). The program provides work experience, classroom training, on-the-job training and community service employment.

Employment and Training Priorities

- 1) We have provided vocational training in the areas of highest interest and where employee availability falls short of labor market demands i.e. secretarial occupations, construction trades, health occupations, computer technology, etc.
- 2) We provided work experience opportunities to those participants who are entering the job market or who have been out of the job market for an extensive period of

time. Work experience has served as an immediate solution for employment until training or high demand occupations can be developed.

3) We have provided individual participants and potential participants counseling, job search assistance, job readiness training, and when necessary, referral to other agencies. These goals have been accomplished through the implementation of (a) classroom training, (b) on-the-job training, (c) work experience, (d) community service employment.

Summer Youth Employment Program

Reporting Period June 3 - August 16, 1985

The Tribe's JTPA Program was redesignated as a Native American Grantee for Program Years 1986 and 1987, by the Division of Native American Programs, U.S. Department of Labor. Both the 1986 Summer Youth Employment Program and 1986 Title IV Program plans have been submitted with funding occurring in June and July respectively.

The Summer Youth Employment Program for fiscal year 1985-86 has, and is currently providing, employment opportunities to eligible economically disadvantaged Indian youth residing within our service area (Pottawatomie, Lincoln, Cleveland and Payne counties). This summer employment has provided financial aid to encourage continuation of, or re-entry into, school for the fall semester.

Objectives

- 1) To provide 70 economically disadvantaged youth between the ages of fourteen to twenty-one with summer employment beginning on June 3, 1985, and ending August 16, 1985.
- 2) To provide labor market orientation and job seeking skill training to all participants.
- 3) To provide job readiness counseling and training to those youth nearing graduation and those who are school dropouts.
- 4) To provide to participants available financial assistance information for both higher education and vocational training.

Benefits

Youth participating in the Summer Youth Program have been provided earned income which will make available to them items of clothing, educational supplies, and materials which will be necessary for their continuing education and social acceptance, as well as providing the worksites with valuable manpower necessary for beautification projects and service provisions. Further, participating youth have been exposed to their own heritage and culture which shall enhance their self-concept and assertiveness.

Program Staff (JTPA and Summer Youth)

Director
MIS/Service Coordinator-Programs Counselor
One Summer Youth Coordinator
Two Summer Youth Supervisors

TITLE VI ELDERLY FEEDING PROGRAM

FY85-86

Title VI grant funds come from the Department of Health and Human Services, Washington, DC. A total of \$90,000 was granted to the Potawatomi Tribe to administer its Title VI Program. Currently we are planning for FY 86-87 based on a funding level of \$84,395. Due to drastic cuts in state and federal program services and benefits (Gramm-Rudman) this amount has been considered a planning ceiling.

Objective

- 1.) To provide 65 congregate meals per day 5 days a week.
- 2.) To provide information and referrals.
- 3.) To provide transportation services to and from the meal site.
- 4.) To provide health care.
- 5.) Social activities.

Benefit/Services

Since the beginning of FY 85 the Title VI Program has been preparing meals directly through the program. The on-site meal preparation has served to increase participation, insure proper dietary allowances and RDA requirements, cultural consideration and adequate proportions of food.

Once per month the Indian Health Services nutritionists have conducted classes/seminars for program participants in subject areas such as:

- A. Shopping wisely
- B. Food Preparation
- C. Exercise and eating
- D. Nutrients and food for health
- E. Proper diet
- F. WEight loss or gain
- G. Diabetic eating habits
- H. Sodium in your diet

Pertinent information of special interest to Senior Citizens have been provided in one of these four ways: (1) through handouts (2) through grant speakers (3) through CHR (4) through program director.

Areas of Information and Referral

Changes in social security
Medicare
Will preparation
Insurance
Medication
Health
Nutrition
Housing
Energy assistance
Income tax

Transportation

Transportation services have been provided to and from the meal site. In some cases however, some program participants require a need for transportation to and from other social services. On a limited basis transportation has been offered to Title VI participants who need to pay utility bills, go to doctor appointments, food stores or attend tribal functions.

The Tribal Community Health Representatives hold a blood pressure clinic at the meal site once a month. The CHR program also gives presentations on health related problems.

Social Activities

Listed below are activities that have been on-going through the year conducted for the senior participants:

Aerobic classes - weekly
 Dinner Dances - monthly
 Birthday Parties - monthly
 Field trips - twice yearly
 Arts & crafts - daily
 Dominoes, pool, etc. - daily
 Holiday parties - 4 per year
 Others - as events occur

Program Performance Report

Nutrition Services - (1st quarter 10-1-85 to 12-31-85)

- A. Congregate meals - 3,974
- B. Home delivered meals - 318

Nutrition Services - (2nd quarter 1-1-86 to 3-31-86)

- A. Congregate meals - 7,390
- B. Home delivered meals - 641

TOTAL TO DATE - congregate meals: 11,364; home delivered meals: 959.

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FY-86

The LIHEAP Program is funded through the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Energy Assistance, Washington, D.C.. FY-86 grant awards totaled \$7,097.

The Citizen Band Potawatomi LIHEAP Program was designed to assist low income Indian households with costs of heating their homes during the cold weather months. Funds were available in November 1985 and were exhausted by March 1986. A total of 57 Indian households were helped during FY 86. Of those 57 households assisted, 43 households contained elderly Indians over the age of 60.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Housing Improvement Program is contracted through the Bureau of Indian Affairs by a PL 93-638 contract. The program is intended to provide the means to bring Indian housing up to standard, specifically for tribal members and Indians within our jurisdiction. Selection of participants is accomplished through federal eligibility guidelines and criteria. Congress had asked for an evaluation and assessment of the program on a national scale. The report to Congress was a tool - to improve the administration of funds by the BIA and Indian tribes. The program has been reauthorized with funds allocated to tribes on an identified need basis, meaning that money is passed through to tribes that document housing improvement needs by a BIA certified survey.

The tribe has been surveying, repairing, and/or contracting out portions for improvements during this past year. We also recently received notice of final allocations for FY-86 funds which will be expended by the end of this fiscal year. The eligibility list is continually updated, new applications are accepted, and selection is done by the tribe based on information contained in the survey forms.

TRIBAL ROLLS

The office of Tribal Rolls has enrolled 42 new members since June, 1985. Upon enrollment, a tribal card, a copy of the tribal constitution, a letter of enrollment signed by each member of the Business Committee and information on the history of the tribe is mailed to each new member. Tribal Rolls has assisted many walk-in visitors in researching the history of families and in documenting appeals for blood degree changes in enrollment.

The tribal roll is now completely computerized. The computer system has been instrumental in increasing the efficiency of tribal roll updates, providing statistical information for needs assessments, Indian health programs, and programs within the administration. The computer system will also be used to verify tribal membership before voting in the 1986 election.

As the administrator of the Potawatomi Scholarship Foundation, the office of tribal rolls awarded 215 scholarships totaling \$94,094.70 during the 85-86 fall and spring semesters.

The Scholarship Foundation has concentrated its efforts on public awareness of available assistance. Through advertising in the HowNiKan tribal paper, local newspapers and circulation of an informative pamphlet on the scholarship foundation, we have increased the number of tribal members who utilize this benefit.

MUSEUM/GIFT SHOP

Numerous tours for area school and pre-school youth were conducted by the museum. Many of the groups have expressed the desire to return next school session.

Air conditioning units were upgraded and now operate with humidistats essential to the preservation of artifacts.

Removal of existing displays has been done to facilitate painting of interior of display cases. Additionally, lighting shields have been installed to prevent harmful rays emitted by fluorescent fixtures from having deteriorating effects on the artifacts. New displays are constantly being created.

Gift shop articles have been presented to tribal members for sale at Regional Council meetings. Mail orders received from both Regional Council exposure and advertising with the HowNiKan have resulted in 116 mail-order sales from 31 different states.

Gift shop inventory has been greatly increased and we have become known in the area as a source of supplies for local artisans.

Correspondence with Mrs. Cable Ball of Indiana has resulted in the donation to the museum of a stained glass reproduction, created by Mrs. Ball, in the likeness of a Woody Crumbo (Potawatomi artist) piece "Flute Song to her Spirit".

Extensive preparations and special purchases were made to retail gift shop items at the annual Tribal Pow Wow in June (86).

Cooperative work between ANA and the museum, have resulted in an application for a training/technical grant.

A cooperative marketing venture has proved to be successful between the Museum Gift Shop and the Title VI Arts and Crafts Program.

CONSOLIDATED TRIBAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM-PROPERTY MAINTENANCE AND TRUST PROPERTY IMPROVEMENT

As a part of the tribal administrative arm of government, the program and employees are charged with the tasks of providing improved tribal facilities and improved trust property from which to conduct tribal operations. Through the Consolidated Tribal Government Program we provide full time personnel to assume physical protection and safeguarding of equipment, buildings, materials, and facilities belonging to both the tribe and the federal government.

The maintenance superintendent is responsible for the overall operation and upkeep of tribal trust property and assisting with the Natural Resource Development Project. Additional personnel serve in the capacity of carrying out the daily and ongoing demands of caring for and maintaining tribal property in relation to the stated program and its methods. This program has evolved into a crucial element of the general operation and attractiveness of the tribal facilities and property.

Annually, the tribe consumes materials and supplies for use in all facilities and to maintain equipment. All such materials and supplies are obtained through the tribe's procurement procedures. We maintain the facilities and grounds for use by tribal members, other Indian groups, and the general public. Work plans are designed by the tribal administrator and maintenance director. Tasks include the application of agronomic substances such as insecticides, fungicide, fertilizers, etc. Schedules for

mowing, maintenance, planting, and replanting are in place for seasonal balance. The result of a well operated and well planned program has been the protection and overall improvement of valuable tribal property and equipment.

The spring and summer seasons are generally high activity periods for the tribal maintenance department. We traditionally participate in the Summer Youth Program as a work site and provide work supervision. There is increased time required to care for and maintain the areas that are used for tribal and public activities.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Potawatomi Tribal Police Department consists of two police units and two security units. The police units are fully equipped.

This department also consists of four patrol officers and three security officers. The four police officers are deputized through Pottawatomie Sheriff Paul Abel which enables them to arrest all nationalities on any land. Two of our patrol officers have had Special Officer Cards issued to them by the Criminal Investigation arm for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Tribal Police patrol Potawatomi tribal land. The police and security patrol all of the tribal complex and the grounds of the complex such as the golf course, warehouses and the tribal store.

WIC

The Women, Infants and Children Program is a supplemental food program funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services. The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe has been administering the WIC Program since 1979. The WIC program is designed to provide supplemental foods to pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, infants and young children up to five years of age. The WIC program is focused on those participants who are from families with inadequate incomes who have been identified to be at special risk with respect to their physical or mental health by reason of inadequate nutrition. The participants are certified to be eligible for services through local clinics and agencies located in the areas that we are serving.

The WIC program has two major components. One is providing nutrition health and consumer education to participants and their families. The determination of nutritional risk must be done by a competent professional authority such as a physician, nurse, nutritionist, or a dietician. The second program component involves the actual issuance of food instruments or vouchers to the participants by the community nutrition workers once the participant has been certified as eligible by a competent professional authority and has met all the eligibility criteria contained in the rules and regulations prescribed by the U.S.D.A., FNS.

The WIC program has proved to be a very significant and valuable program since its inception in 1972. The program is nationwide in scope and the national basis funding level has continued to grow despite all the other social programs that have been designated for funding cuts. We sincerely hope that this trend continues.

By providing supplemental foods for the high risk population, the WIC program has benefited eligible participants in our service areas by providing foods to improve their individual nutritional status.

The improvement of the nutritional status of program participants has proven to increase the mental growth and physical development of the participants involved, plus relieving some of the financial burden involved in providing proper foods for the women, infants and children enrolled in the WIC program.

The Potawatomi WIC program currently has seven sites where food vouchers are issued from: Shawnee, McLoud, Stroud, Perkins, Oklahoma City, and Wewoka, Oklahoma. These sites serve the counties of Pottawatomie, Cleveland, Oklahoma, Logan, Lincoln, Seminole, Payne, and Hughes.

The Potawatomi WIC program currently services approximately 700 participants monthly and will be increasing the caseload to approximately 900 participants between now and the end of the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1986.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAM

The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe has been operating a Food Distribution Program since May of 1983. This program is funded by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Services. The purpose of the program is to promote the general welfare and to safeguard the health and welfare of the Native American population residing within our service area by providing USDA donated foods to maintain adequate levels of nutrition among the population served.

For fiscal year 1986, the federal funding level is approximately \$269,000 to administer the program. The program is currently serving an average of 2,400 eligible recipients on a monthly basis, with each participant receiving approximately 70 pounds of food each month. This translates to 168,000 lbs. of food delivered to recipients each month, or 2,016,000 lbs. of food on an annual basis.

The service area for the program currently includes the traditional tribal boundaries of the Citizen Band Potawatomi, Seminole Nation, and the Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma. Distribution sites are centrally located within each respective tribe's area. One location is at the Veteran's Hall in Perkins, Oklahoma (to serve the Iowa Tribe), another location is at the S.E.E. Building in Wewoka, Oklahoma, (to serve the Seminole Nation) and the Central Warehouse, located in Shawnee north of the tribal office, approximately one mile East on Hardesty Road. The central warehouse and office facility has been expanded this year to increase our storage capacity to approximately 12,000 square feet.

The Food Distribution Program has been administering services for the Seminole Nation since the beginning of the program in 1983. Recently the Seminole Nation has elected a new administration, and they have expressed an interest in administering their own program. Consequently, effective on July 1, 1986, we will be turning that portion of the program back over to the Seminole Nation.

This will reduce our participant load considerably. However other plans have been made to use the excess storage area. We are seeking to add additional areas which will include the corporate townships of Choctaw, Spencer, and Nicoma Park, those areas that lie on the south side of the north fork of the Canadian River. Other plans under consideration are for the Citizen Band Potawatomi and the Cherokee Nation, in a joint effort, to combine services as direct distributing agencies to serve those tribes in eastern and western Oklahoma that are currently being served by the state of Oklahoma.

We have recently had a management evaluation conducted on our operations by the U.S.D.A.. This evaluation was conducted during the month of May, 1986 and we are pleased to report that there were no problems cited with the administration of the program.

HEALTH SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Community Health Representative Program

The Community Health Representative Program is our home and community health program. The Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe administers both its own and the Iowa Tribe's program. Funding is provided through Indian Health Service Contract, currently No. 246-86-0019. The following is a summary of activities since May 31, 1985:

- A. New Contract November 1, 1985 through October 31, 1986, NO. 246-86-0019: \$145,352
- B. First Aide Training provided to 80 Indian clients, CPR Training provided to 90 clients
- C. Seventy-seven (77) carseats distributed with BIA Highway Safety Grant

(continued page 17)

Pow Wow '86

(Editor's Note: The following list of summer pow wows and events cannot be verified by our office. Weather conditions, scheduling conflicts and many other unforeseen obstacles may interfere with scheduled events. For information on tribal gatherings it is best to contact the tribe directly, or the area Chamber of Commerce or visitor's bureau.)

World Indian Eskimo Olympics, held in Fairbanks, Alaska in late July and early August.

Lake Merrit Pow Wow, held in Oakland, California in July.

Orange County Pow Wow, held in Garden Grove, California in July.

White Buffalo Council Pow Wow, held in Denver, Colorado in July.

Pow Wow & Rendezvous, held in Haddam, Connecticut in August.

National American Indian Heritage Festival, held in Washington, D.C. in July.

Coeur D'Alene Tribal Fair, held in Plummer, Idaho in July.

Looking Glass Pow Wow, held in Kamiah, Idaho in August.

Fort Hall Indian festival, held in Fort Hall, Idaho in August.

Tecumseh Lodge Pow Wow, held at Tipton, Indiana in August.

Mid-America Inter-Tribal Pow Wow, held in Wichita, Kansas in July.

Kickapoo Pow Wow, held in Horton, Kansas in July.

American Indian Center Pow Wow, held in Baltimore, Maryland in July.

American Indian Intertribal Cultural Organization Pow Wow, held in McHenry, Maryland in late August.

Mashpee Wampanoag Pow Wow, held in Mashpee, Massachusetts in July.

Walpole Island Pow Wow, held at Walpole Island, Michigan in July.

Sault Tribes Pow Wow, held at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan in July.

Sarnia Pow Wow, held at Sarnia, Michigan in August.

Red Lake Fair, held at Red Lake, Minnesota in August.

Ni Mi Win Celebration, held at Spirit Mountain in Duluth, Minnesota in August.

Choctaw Fair, held in Philadelphia, Mississippi in July.

Kansas City Indian Club Pow Wow, held in Kansas City, Missouri in July.

Columbia Intertribal Pow Wow, held in Columbia, Missouri in July.

Ft. Kipp Pow Wow, held in Ft. Kipp, Montana in July.

Annual Flathead Pow Wow, held at Arlee, Montana in July.

Ft. Belknap Pow Wow, held at Harlem, Montana in July.

Crow Fair and Rodeo, held at Crow Agency in Montana in August.

Montana Pow Wow, Rocky Boy's reservation in August.

Oil Discovery Celebration, Popular, Montana in August.

Annual Winnebago Pow Wow, held at Winnebago, Nebraska in July.

Lincoln Pow Wow, held in Lincoln, Nebraska in August.

Indian Nations Fair, held in Albuquerque, New Mexico in July.

Little Beaver Pow Wow, held in Dulce, New Mexico in July.

Green Corn Dance, held at Onandoga, New York in August.

Shinnecock Pow Wow, held in Southhampton, New York in August.

Fallon Stampede, held in Fallon, Nevada in July.

Lumbee Pow Wow, held at Pembroke, North Carolina in July.

Mandaree Pow Wow, held in Mandaree, North Dakota in July.

Fort Totten days, held in Ft. Totten, North Dakota in July.

Little Shell Pow Wow, held on the Ft. Berthold Reservation in August.

Annual All Nation Pow Wow, held in Tallmadge, Ohio in August.

Fourth of July Indian Celebration, held at Carnegie, Oklahoma in July.

Tulsa Pow Wow, held in Tulsa, Oklahoma in July.

Indian Hills Celebration, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma in July.

American Indian Exposition, held at Anadarko, Oklahoma in August.

Ponca City Pow Wow, held at Ponca City, Oklahoma in August.

International Pow Wow, held in Tulsa, Oklahoma in August.

Grand Ronde Pow Wow, held at Grand Ronde, Oregon in August.

United American Indians of the Delaware Valley Annual Pow Wow, held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in August.

Narragansett Pow Wow, held at Charlestown, Rhode Island in August.

SurSantee Sioux Tribal Pow Wow, held in Flandreau, South Dakota in July.

Sisseton Tribal Pow Wow, held at Sisseton, South Dakota in July.

Wacpamni Lake Pow Wow, held at Batesland, South Dakota in July.

Parmalee Pow Wow, held at Lake Andes, South Dakota in August.

Rosebud Fair, held at Rosebud, South Dakota in August.

Northern Ute Pow Wow, held at Ft. Duchesne, Utah in July.

Makah Days, held at Neah Bay, Washington in August.

Omak Stampede, held at Omak, Washington in August.

Honor the Earth Pow Wow, held at Keshena, Wisconsin in August.

Ethete Pow Wow, held in Ethete, Wyoming in July.

Northern Arapahoe Pow Wow, held in Arapahoe, Wyoming in August.

For the record

General Council minutes

7 a.m. - Chairman John Barrett called the 1986 Annual General Council Meeting of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe to order. Business Committeemen present were Doyle Owens, Kenneth Peltier and Dr. Francis Levier. Chairman Barrett turned the meeting over to Election Committee Chairman Norman Kiker and recessed the meeting in order for the voting to take place.

2 p.m. - Polls close.

3 p.m. - Chairman Barrett reconvened the meeting and welcomed the tribal members present.

3:10 p.m. - Father Vincent Traynor O.S.B., gave opening remarks and the invocation.

(continued page 20)

Report

(from page 15)

- D. Participant in Central State University's Community Health Program as a practicum site
- E. Member of the Shawnee Service Unit Intervention Council for Indian Children
- F. Planning for Elderly Health Survey
- G. Hypertension Screening monthly at three Elderly Nutrition Sites
- H. Provide home health care for Indian clients
- I. The tribal CHR Director holds the Chairman's position on the CTSA Head Start Health Services Advisory Committee, Vice-Chairmanship on the Indian Action Center Board of Directors, alternate on the Oklahoma City Area IHS Health Board, and Member of Board of Directors, Pottawatomie County Chapter American Red Cross.

OLDER AMERICAN'S AIDE PROGRAM

This portion of the Citizen Band Potawatomi Indians' Health Services Department is funded by Central Oklahoma Economic Development District (COEDD) and is an E.O.E. & E.O.P.. Both the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe and Kimberly Nurses have provided in-kind funding:

- A. Older American Title III-13, Contract AAA-77: \$40,000, October 1, 1985 through September 30, 1986
- B. Pre-Nursing Home Screening
- C. Health Education at (5) Five Elderly Nutrition Sites quarterly
- D. In-Home Assessments
- E. Home Health Aides
- F. One Health Fair yearly at Elderly Nutrition Sites

HEALTH AIDS "PROSTHETIC" FOUNDATION

A. Committee Members:

- 1. Chairman, Bob Davis - Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Business Committee Member
- 2. Member, Joyce Abel, R.N. - Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Member
- 3. Member, Earl Lawson - Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Member
- 4. Secretary, Sherri Goble - Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Member and Employee

B. May '85 through May '86 Awards total:

- Eye Glasses - \$20,988.72
- Hearing Aides - 5,465.21
- Dentures - 18,375.69
- Prosthetic Device - 1,976.89
- TOTAL - \$30,268.51

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE PROGRAM

The Indian Child Welfare Program is funded at \$20,000 through a BIA Grant.

- A. 125 families assisted
- B. 80% of requests were successfully assisted with coordination with various other agencies
- C. Foster care provided for 12 children
- D. Home studies provided for prospective foster homes, adoptive homes and litigation follow up
- E. Clients provided assistance in court proceedings
- F. Member of Truancy Team, Pottawatomie County
- G. Member, Juvenile Behavior Committee, Juvenile Division Judge Carter, Coordinator
- H. Member, Oklahoma Indian Child Welfare Association
- I. Board of Trustees, Murrow Childrens Home, Muskogee, Oklahoma

TAX COMMISSION

With the evolution and assertion of tribal sovereignty, it is evident that if tribes choose to operate tax revenue programs, comprehensive legal systems must be developed and implemented. This tribe has established some of its fundamental legal requirements and has achieved a course of action to provide a regulatory and legal structure from which to operate. The range of our regulatory capabilities extends from civil and criminal jurisdiction, to the regulation of business and industry on tribal lands and within tribal jurisdiction, including lands designated as Indian Country.

In the era following the implementation of the General Revenue and Taxation Act, and with the regulating authority of the Tax Commission, other complex legal requirements surfaced. To fully extend the impact of the tribe's sovereign governmental status, and to take full advantage of our taxing power, the tribal government has renewed emphasis on broadening the tax base to generate increased tax revenue. We currently depend on a framework that has increased our overall administrative awareness and governmental capabilities, as well as having made the Tax Office an effective arm of this government.

We have continued to refine our system of accounting, licensing, issuing permits, monitoring, and collecting tax revenue on behalf of the tribe. The impact of the tax dollar is the theme for this crucial period of governmental growth, as well as understanding essential governmental functions and powers. Our tribe is part of a growing number of tribal governments effectively maintaining tax programs.

ADMINISTRATION FOR NATIVE AMERICANS

The Business Committee has established a number of long range goals in order to establish a framework for selected governmental activities. The economic, social, health, and general welfare of the tribe, plus a strong central government is essential to effective tribal administration.

In the context of promoting, preserving, and retaining the culture of the Citizen Band Potawatomi, economic development is synonymous with sovereignty, self-determination, and self reliance. The ANA program for FY 1986 has been integrated with the functions of the Tax Office to facilitate several activities designed to streamline procedures for implementation.

The ANA Program is preparing manuals and procedural guidelines for the implementation of additional codes currently under review by legal experts. Codes drafted during the previous year have been reviewed, adopted, and implemented. The tribe realizes that other codes will be essential to our purpose. The tribe generates revenue to pay for these codes, including those governing: Land Use, Bingo, Zoning, Motor Fuels Taxes, Land Assignments, and International Relations.

In preparation for economic development initiatives, the tribe adheres to the principal that development is the result of stable, methodic, and effective planning. To develop long range economic plans, the tribe and the Tax Commission is in the process of creating procedures and regulations for administering the Tribal Corporation Act, Economic Development Act and Industrial Development Enterprise Act. Tribal jurisdiction, taxation methods, procedures for incorporations, and court procedures have been established.

The tribe, in its attempt to generate tax revenues, has incorporated its first Indian owned firm under the Tribal Corporation Act. This was a major step in exercising the tribe's sovereign jurisdiction. In expanding its own resources, the tribe will not only improve opportunities, but create employment, expand existing enterprises, and assist in opening the door for a major business to locate on tribal land. The Tax Commission and staff will continually update their formal training in the area of Tribal tax-

ation and governance.

FIRELAKE GOLF COURSE

Annual Progress Report

No. 3 fairway drainage area was completed and approx. one acre of fairway was sprigged and now is 95% complete.

Two cart path bridges on No. 7 fairway built over drainage area. Firelake has an established reputation as having one of the top public courses of its kind in Oklahoma. Maintaining the property and facilities requires constant care and repair, a great deal of planning and man hours are required to manage the entire operation.

A schedule of events reflects the popularity of Firelake: thirty-seven tournaments. Mobil Oil Corporation conducts league play for their employees - an extremely popular company recreational benefit. Firelake is the official practice course for Shawnee High School and Oklahoma Baptist University.

The pro shop has undergone an evaluation and assessment of needs to keep pace with the industry. A recent inventory will provide indicators as to which items and merchandise are to be continued or discontinued. New lines will be introduced from time to time, other items such as clubs, shoes, clothing, and various accessories will be closely monitored to keep popular salable merchandise on hand.

No. 3 fairway drainage area was completed and approximately one acre of fairway was sprigged and now is 95% complete.

Two cart path bridges on No. 7 fairway built over drainage area. Approximately one acre of fairway sprigged.

Ten "Lob Lolly" pine trees transplanted in areas of course to test adaptability to soil conditions.

Twelve Ball Cypress trees planted close to water areas. This tree in the past has not adapted well, probably due to poor selection of areas. At this point they appear promising.

No. 13 and 14 fairways were drained in areas and will require additional work after cart paths are installed.

No. 16 cart path bridge over Owl Creek was relocated and construction started.

No. 11 Tee area is under renovation; approximately 4,000 sq. ft. Bermuda sod transplanted.

No. 7 Tee area fence completed.

Areas on number 4,5,6,7,9,12,13,14,17, & 18 fairways tilled and sprigged.

Adopted new policy of adhering to soil reports to determine proper use of chemicals, fertilizers, etc. Results look very encouraging.

Objectives

- Complete bridge construction on No. 16
- Complete cart path around No. 16 green
- Complete cart paths on various fairways
- Drainage work on as many areas as possible
- Transplant bigger trees on "Back Nine"
- Move sod to bare areas
- General cultivation of newly sprigged areas

CONVENIENCE STORE

The Tribal Convenience Store has experienced tremendous growth and is a major enterprise for the Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribe. The volume of sales for products and merchandise now requires us to warehouse the various items. But, in doing so, we have added a lucrative dimension that allows the operation to wholesale tobacco products to other Indian tribes.

In wholesaling to other tribes, we not only increase tribal profit and tax revenue, but we also assist tribes in establishing an enterprise by direct sales and supply. These tribal enterprises are afforded an opportunity to "Buy Indian" on a tribe to tribe basis. This approach helps both enterprises and can be considered a growth industry, while expanding the potential and business experience of both tribal entities.

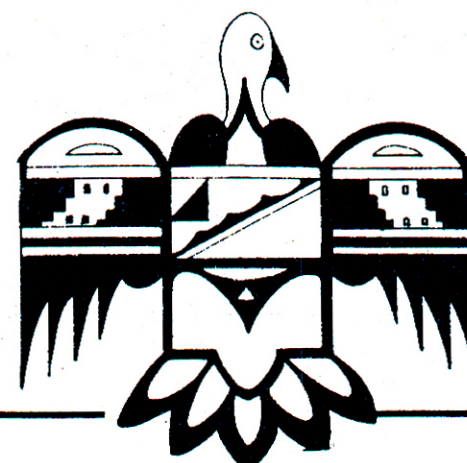
Recently the convenience store added the sale of beer to the merchandise inventory; the result being an astronomical amount of sales. At present, the distributors replace stock at least twice a week and sometimes three times a week. This situation has also helped the overall sale of other items in the store, now being turned over at an increased rate. The addition of beer triggered an increase in overall sales that we had not fully anticipated, but can readily appreciate. We expect the summer of '86 to be our best period yet.

Just over one-and-a-half years ago, we were averaging approximately 9,000 gallons a month in sales of gasoline. Last month (May '86) we recorded 98,544 gallons of gasoline sold. To put this into perspective for the past year, we have sold 456,873 gallons of regular, and 368,219 gallons of unleaded gasoline from our pumps. This dramatic increase in overall sales and revenue is an indication of the leadership of the tribal government, and the ability of the operator and sales staff. This year alone, the convenience store has paid an average of \$5,000 a month into the Tax Commission.

SWAP MEET

The Swap Meet is a popular event for individuals and families who enjoy the challenge of displaying, selling, trading, bartering, and offering to the public an unlimited range of goods and merchandise. Almost year-round, weather permitting, vendors pay a daily fee to the tribe to set up booths, stands, and tables to exhibit their wares. Most weekends will find a number of people setting up Friday evening or early Saturday, remaining until Sunday.

The Swap Meet has grown into a very valuable small enterprise in recent times; it provides employment for some and tax revenue for the tribe. Administrative overhead is at a minimum so it makes the percent of return very desirable. The use of the pow wow grounds for this event is a very good method of making tribal resources work for us. The Business Committee chose to improve the area by installing new electrical and water lines underground, thus adding to the value and availability of services to tribal members. During the past year the tribe collected approximately \$23,944 from the swap meet operation.



Survey

A number of issues were raised by the 1986 General Council for consideration by the tribal Business Committee. To give us your personal point of view and become a part of the tribal legislative process we would like you to fill out the following questionnaire. All responses will

be taken into consideration before action on the Council advisements is taken. Results will be printed in the **HowNiKan**. Additional comments are welcome. Send your opinion to: **HowNiKan, Route 5 Box 151, Shawnee, Oklahoma 74801.**

National numbers

Our thanks to the tribal members across the nation who participated in this year's tribal election. The following list shows election participation state by state. "Absentee" denotes the number of requests for ballots; "Live" signifies walk-in votes the day of General Council.

Alabama — 1 absentee Alaska — 3 absentee Arizona — 10 absentee Arkansas — 4 absentee California — 129 absentee; 5 live Colorado — 18 absentee; 1 live Washington, D.C. — 1 absentee; 1 live Florida — 3 absentee Georgia — 1 absentee Idaho — 2 absentee Illinois — 15 absentee Indiana — 6 absentee Iowa — 2 absentee Kansas — 60 absentee; 5 live Louisiana — 6 absentee Massachusetts — 1 absentee Michigan — 1 absentee Minnesota — 2 absentee Mississippi — 1 absentee Missouri — 22 absentee; 3 live Montana — 4 absentee Nebraska — 3 absentee Nevada — 1 absentee New Jersey — 1 absentee New Mexico — 13 absentee; 2 live New York — 5 absentee North Carolina — 2 absentee Ohio — 3 absentee Oklahoma — 147 absentee; 85 live Oregon — 13 absentee; 1 live Pennsylvania — 2 absentee Tennessee — 1 absentee Texas — 60 absentee; 11 live Utah — 1 absentee Virginia — 3 absentee Washington — 17 absentee Wisconsin — 5 absentee Wyoming — 4 absentee

I WOULD PARTICIPATE IN A TRIBAL HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM: YES NO

A TRIBAL HEALTH PROGRAM SHOULD BE FUNDED WITH: SET-ASIDE FUNDS; PER CAPITA MONIES; PAYMENTS FROM PARTICIPATING TRIBAL MEMBERS

I WOULD PARTICIPATE IN A TRIBAL BURIAL PLAN: YES NO

I WOULD PARTICIPATE IN A 'SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS' PLAN: YES NO

I WOULD SUPPORT A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT THAT CHANGED BUSINESS COMMITTEE TERMS OF OFFICE TO FIVE YEARS, WITH ONE MEMBER UP FOR ELECTION EACH YEAR: YES NO

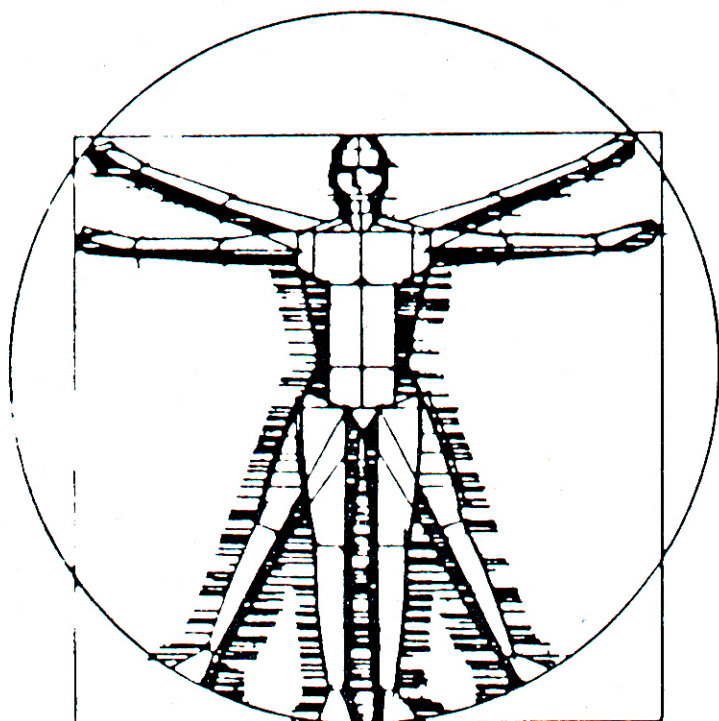
I WOULD LIKE THE TRIBAL ATTORNEY TO INVESTIGATE BRINGING FURTHER CLAIMS AGAINST THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR TRIBAL LANDS TAKEN: YES NO

I BELIEVE ALL ORIGINAL CITIZEN BAND ALLOTTEES SHOULD BE DECLARED FULL BLOODS AND THEIR DESCENDENT'S BLOOD DEGREES CALCULATED ACCORDINGLY: YES NO

I WOULD LIKE THE BUSINESS COMMITTEE TO ENDORSE NATIVE AMERICAN CANDIDATES FOR NATIONAL OFFICE, OR NON-INDIAN CANDIDATES WHO REPRESENT THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE TRIBE: YES NO

I BELIEVE THE REGIONAL COUNCILS ARE A NECESSARY SERVICE TO THE TRIBAL MEMBERS LIVING OUTSIDE THE OKLAHOMA AREA: YES NO

This issue of the HowNiKan marks a special moment in history. It is the largest Potawatomi tribal newspaper ever printed!



WELLCARE

Western Heritage Life

Western Heritage Life will have a service representative in the Citizen Band Potawatomi administrative offices the last Thursday of every month from 10:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. Universal Life enrollment will be done during these sessions.

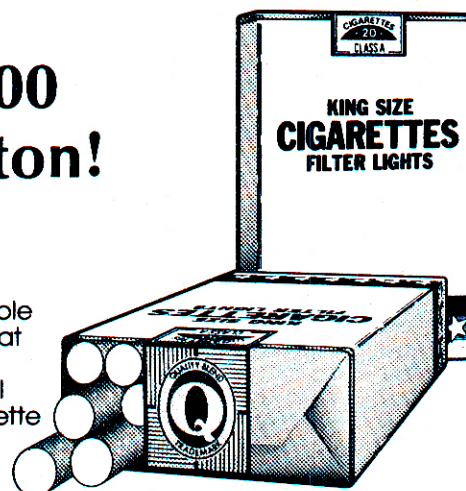


QUALITY SEAL GENERIC CIGARETTES

**GREAT PRICE...FREE GIFTS!
ONLY FROM QUALITY SEAL!**

**\$6.00
a carton!**

Details available
in brochures at
in-store
Quality Seal
Generic Cigarette
displays.



**THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE
FOR QUALITY!**

Ultra Lights: 6 mg. "tar", 0.7 mg. nicotine; Lights: 14 mg. "tar", 1.2 mg. nicotine; Full Flavor: 17 mg. "tar", 1.3 mg. nicotine; Non-Filter: 23 mg. "tar", 1.8 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette by FTC Method.

SURGEON GENERAL'S WARNING: Smoking Causes Lung Cancer, Heart Disease, Emphysema, And May Complicate Pregnancy.

Century Census needs your help

A new Potawatomi Roll, comprised of all descendants of the original Citizen Band allotment roll, may well be the "first step" towards gaining recognition for Potawatomi descendants currently ineligible for tribal enrollment.

The proposal for a "Century Census" of allottees' descendants was presented by Tribal Rolls Secretary Lori Bowlan at the 1986 General Council meeting held June 28th. Establishment of a new tribal descendency roll in 1987 would commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the Dawes Act, which provided lands in severalty to Indians on various reservations and extended the legal protection of the United States and its territories to the Indians.

According to Bowlan, an updated descendency roll would be invaluable to tribal members doing genealogy work. The roll would also assist the tribe in its attempts to appeal tribal members' blood quantum to the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Another potential benefit of an updated roll would be established descendency in the event a tribal member should choose to pass on a "head right" to his children. If the tribe is able to pay regular per capita payments from enterprise revenues in the future, an enrolled tribal member could will his "tribal head right" to his descendants upon his death - even if the descendants were not tribal members - and they could collect his per capita payments.

The key to the "Century Census" will, however, be participation by tribal members. A great deal of information on the various Potawatomi families has been accumulated on computer but the "missing links" that weave the families together often eludes us.

The Business Committee is expected to review a complete proposal for Bowlan's project sometime this month. Future developments will be publicized in the **HowNiKan**.

In the meantime, why not begin tracing your family - beginning with your children - back to the original Citizen Band allottee in your family. The attached "pedigree chart" will assist you in keeping the generations straight. Don't worry if you can't fill in all the blanks; perhaps another tribal member's chart will supply the information.

It's the least you can do for **your** descendants.

| NAME OF PERSON SUBMITTING CHART | | CITY | | STATE | |
|---------------------------------|--|------|--|-------|--|
| STREET ADDRESS | | | | | |
| 1 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 2 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 3 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 4 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 5 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 6 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 7 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 8 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 9 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 10 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 11 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 12 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 13 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 14 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 15 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 16 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 17 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 18 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 19 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 20 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 21 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 22 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 23 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 24 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 25 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 26 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 27 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 28 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 29 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 30 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |
| 31 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 32 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE | 33 | BORN WHERE WHEN MARRIED DIED WHERE BLOOD DEGREE |

Minutes . . .

(from page 16)

Chairman John Barrett introduced members of the Business Committee & Grievance Committee.

Tribal Rolls Secretary Lori Bowlan presented a proposal for a project commemorating the 100th anniversary of the 1887 Dawes Act. Ms. Bowlan requested participation of all tribal members in compiling a 1987 Citizen Band Potawatomi Tribal Census, tracing the descendants of the Dawes Roll. Considerable discussion was held on the proposal, which was tabled for later action.

Chairman John Barrett presented a Woody Crumbo print to Jackie Taylor for traveling the farthest (Oregon) to attend the General Council meeting.

Jean Clark, 89, was presented with a Crumbo print for being the oldest tribal member in attendance.

Priscilla Sherard suggested from the floor that tribal members should write to Mr. Crumbo to show their appreciation for his work.

Chairman Barrett introduced Potawatomi sculptor Denny Haskew whose work is currently on exhibit in the Tribal Museum.

Chairman Barrett read the minutes of the 1985 Annual General Council Meeting. Motion was made and seconded from the floor to approve the minutes as read; passed 81 - 0.

Introduction of families was made.

Chairman John Barrett read the Annual Tribal Report (attached). Questions and answers included:

Q. Why does the proposed budget include money for stock for Tribal Trading Post?

A. It is a new and developing enterprise that needs to increase its merchandise and marketing capabilities in order to increase revenues.

Q. Why does the BIA have so many tribal members on its list who are deceased but still on the roll?

A. Tribal members are not sending in copies of death certificates for deceased members of their families.

Q. How long has the tribe been involved in litigation against the bingo management group?

A. One month.

Tribal attorney Michael Minnis gave a brief report on pending litigation involving the tribe (see attached). Minnis said future legal fees would also arise from the state of Oklahoma's attempt to tax Indian enterprises, and the tribe's desire to put more land in trust.

Chairman Barrett told questioners from the floor that the tribe will be seeking outside management assistance for the bingo hall at the conclusion of the current EMCI litigation. The tribe estimates that the bingo hall currently generates nearly \$1 million a month - although the tribe's share is usually around \$40,000, based on a "head tax." According to Barrett, if the tribe were to manage the bingo operation there would be total separation between the management and accounting arms of the operation. Barrett noted, however, that the tribe was in the business of government and was not interested in operating businesses.

Further questions and answers included:

Q. Can anyone qualify for the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program?

A. Tribal funds may only be spent locally. Tribal members should apply with the agency or tribe located nearest to them.

Q. How are the Regional Council meetings funded, who attends, etc.?

A. Members of the Business Committee and usually two staff members are funded by the tribe. Occasionally Grievance Committee members accompany the group. Any spouses or children are paid for personally. Councils average from between \$2,000 and \$7,000. Advance arrangements for flights, hotels, etc. have resulted in substantial savings to the tribe. Money spent on Regional Councils is one of the very few services we can offer to out of state tribal members.

Q. Why can't we spend Regional Council money on insurance for tribal members?

A. Consensus at Regional Council meetings has been positive for a tribal insurance plan that would provide Medicare supplemental insurance and group health membership for tribal members. Dependents could be covered at the expense of the tribal member. The logistics of a group plan are complicated, however, as far as keeping enrollment current. Another way of helping fund a group insurance plan would be for tribal members to turn any future per capita payments back in to the tribe earmarked for the health care fund. Chairman Barrett will be writing an article in the *HowNiKan* outlining the various ways a group insurance plan could be operated.

Q. What percentage of tribal employees are tribal members?

A. 30 percent.

Q. Does the tribe have a centralized computer now?

A. Yes. All program and enterprise accounting functions, the tribal roll and the *HowNiKan* mailing list are computerized. Back-up books are also kept. The staff is constantly updating their education on the computer and the tribe has the capacity to sell computer time to enterprises locating on tribal land.

Q. Has there been a reduction in employees?

A. Yes. People are hired for their experience and education and we now have a professional staff. Our number one priority is getting the job done professionally; number two priority is hiring tribal members.

Q. How can Business Committee members be on staff when a 1980 General Council resolution prohibits it?

A. Provisions in both the old and new tribal constitutions state that the tribal chairman has the authority to administer the tribe. The constitution says that General Council has the authority to act on matters of claims and treaties. The chairman feels that the people elected to run the tribe should run the tribe full time, as is done at nearly every other tribe. Current Business Committee members on staff are collecting salaries averaging 60 percent less than they were making in the private sector.

Q. What about the Indian Health Services requirement of one-quarter Indian blood to receive assistance?

A. Written comments will be taken until October 18 concerning the one-quarter blood degree requirement. All tribal members are urged to protest this proposed regulation.

Q. Why has the lawyer's fee been increased?

A. The lawyer was not paid last year. This year litigation is expected to increase as the state of Oklahoma continues its attempt to tax Indian tribes.

Q. Is the Bureau of Indian Affairs' policy to assist or dictate to the tribes?

A. According to Shawnee BIA Superintendent Joe Walker, "the BIA has a government to government relationship with the tribes....but in a federal policy issue...the bottom line is we dictate."

Q. Do you have to be one-quarter for BIA assistance?

A. Yes, for scholarships and general assistance. You need not be one-quarter to inherit trust land but must be a tribal member.

Further discussion was held on enrollment problems and the one-eighth blood degree requirement for tribal enrollment. Chairman Barrett pointed out that the average age of tribal members has risen to 41 and that action should be taken to prevent the tribe from literally dying out in another few generations. Tribal Rolls Secretary Lori Bowlan again issued a plea for the establishment of a 1987 Potawatomi Census that would include all descendants of the Dawes Roll, whether they are tribal members or not. A complete census would make genealogy information more accessible and would assist in numerous blood degree appeals currently pending. A motion from the floor to cooperate with the tribe and create a Potawatomi Census Roll for 1987 based on descendency from the Dawes Roll passed by consensus of the General Council. A quorum was not present so Chairman Barrett said the Business Committee would take the vote as a direct advisement from the Council to the Committee.

The question was raised as to whether or not the tribe could sue the United States for lands taken by the Absentee Shawnee, Seminole and other tribes and land lost under the School Land Act and water rights confiscation. According to the tribal attorney the Indian Claims Commission has been dissolved and the United States must give permission to be sued. He added that research on lands lost could be done, and the U.S. Government would use that information to determine whether or not it will give permission to sue. Motion from the floor was made and seconded to have the attorney investigate the issue. As there was not a quorum the Business Committee will take the matter under consideration.

A question was asked as to whether or not the tribe was in financial difficulty because of hiring cutbacks. The answer was no. Current tribal financial statements are available to tribal members for their perusal.

5:58 p.m. - Chairman John Barrett recognized Election Committee Chairman Norman Kiker who gave the results of the 1986 election. All judges selected by the Business Committee for the Tribal Court were approved by the General Council. The proposed budget for expenditure of set-aside interest monies also passed by a large margin. There were 21 rejected ballots; 0 spoiled ballots; 884 printed but unused walk-in ballots and 423 printed but unused absentee ballots. Voting results are attached.

Chairman Barrett explained that no funds had yet been spent on the Tribal Court and urged everyone to write to Joe Walker, Shawnee Bureau of Indian Affairs Superintendent, requesting the tribe be given one-fifth of the BIA court funds.

Discussion was held on extending Business Committee terms from two to either four or five years in order to provide continuity and increase productivity. A constitutional amendment will be required before any changes can be made.

6:20 p.m. - The 1986 General Council Meeting is adjourned